THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 196

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

So Congress Calls It a Day

Austria Draws a League Loan

Britain and France Regret It

Mrs. Belmont Begs to Differ

Germany Talks Martial Law

Thomas Bat'a Had the Secret

CONGRESS spends a busy day in bringing to adjournment a memorable, seven-months session. The $2,100,000,000 unemployment relief bill moves serenely when assured by the White House that publicity for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, opposed by the President, will not draw his veto. The other final measure, the home loan bank bill, provides a $300,000,000 fund to be loaned to the states for needy individuals, as well as money for public works and increased capital for the Finance Corporation. And as a good-by gesture to Congress the President slices 20 per cent off his own salary and 15 per cent from the pay of his Cabinet—showing how neatly he can turn precept into practice, even on the sensitive subject of economy.

¶ The League of Nations Council rescues Austria from pressing difficulties with a loan of 250,000,000 schillings. Germany grumbles, believing the loan prevents a German-Austrian anschluss, but many nations cheerfully join in to provide the total. Austria accepts this help, seeing now a way to serve its external loans. And none of the nations fails to see that the generous gesture got its start at the already historic reparations conference at Lausanne—plainly one self-sacrificing accomplishment inspires another.

¶ Sir John Simon offers the League the regrets of Britain and France for having made their much criticized separate agreement at Lausanne. No new facts are developed, but the League Council is gratified. It does not see British and French as loving their separate agreement less, but as doing a thing of real importance—as admitting that they love the League of Nations more.

¶ The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform gets another rebuke for having pledged its membership to a presidential candidate on the grounds that he and his party are all wet. Mrs. August Belmont, a member, declares it is the national welfare, and not repeal of dry laws alone, that must be the first concern of patriotic voters. Thus the evidence grows that endless argument was about to warp America's views—that, after all, perhaps liquor just isn't the biggest thing in life.

¶ Germany's Cabinet moves to halt grave political disorders and considers declaring martial law. Since reorganization of the Fascist Brown Shirts there has been much fighting with the Communists and Reichsbanner, with many fatalities. The demand for martial law is from the Hitlerite leaders, who charge the police with favoring their enemies. In appealing to the parties to exhibit more self-restraint Prussian Minister of the Interior Severing laments a condition that sees knives and revolvers taking the place of political discussions—the force of logic being displaced by the illogic of force.

¶ The Philippine Legislature hears Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt call for economy, education and farmer protection in his first official address. He makes a special and picturesque plea for Juan de la Cruz, the real backbone of the islands. Not much seen, heard or felt, Juan de la Cruz is, after all, a tremendous factor in every land. He is the quiet, determined son of the soil, a silent giant working often with no more than a hoe—but persuading old earth to nourish the teeming millions upon its bosom.

¶ The Soviet Union uses food delicacies and fine apparel to lure hoarded gold out of successful hiding. Where threats and home searching failed, granting of the right to trade the gold in at the restricted Torgsin stores brings forth an amazing flood of coins, chains, bracelets, and ornaments. Russian families feast or strut in fine raiment again in ways almost forgotten by them, and the Soviet Union receives the yellow means of indulging an appetite of its own which it seems quite unable to satisfy—for more and more foreign-made machinery.

¶ Czechoslovakia gets a new light on its famous Thomas Bat'a when it opens the will of the shoemaker Henry Ford of Europe. The document pledges the manufacturer's associates to carry out his own policy, thus described: "Never think of yourselves, but put all your strength and all your interest into the common welfare." What tremendous secret may here be disclosed? Thomas Bat'a thought never of himself but always of others—and the world gave him for himself all any man could wish of goods, good results, and a grateful people's good will.

Ontario Puts Limit On Hiring of Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

IN THE interests of public safety, the public of Ontario is prohibited from hiring trucks for carrying passengers to picnic grounds, camps and similar places. Announcement of the ban has been made here by Mr. Leopold Macaulay, Provincial Minister of Highways.

Vehicles licensed under the provisions of the Public Vehicles Act of Ontario are the only vehicles for the transportation of passengers for hire over provincial roads, said the Minister.

Carrying of a living and consequently shifting load is likely to upset the balance of a truck, the very design of which renders it unsuitable for the transportation of passengers, commented Mr. Macaulay.

Lakes Treaty Opens Hopes To Midwest

Great Activity in Milwaukee for World Commerce Is Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16—City officials, civic leaders and harbor commission members of this city are delighted over the announcement that the United States and Canada had reached an agreement to build the $800,000,000 St. Lawrence seaway project.

It is felt here that in addition to the benefit which Milwaukee will receive, the project will be a powerful stimulant to national business and will help to relieve unemployment.

The immediate effect of the announcement has been to start leaders here planning to hurry preparations to take care of the water commerce which they feel is soon to come to the city.

Duluth and Superior Prepare for Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., July 16—Stimulation of business and harbor activity at the head of the lakes is expected as the result of agreement to the St. Lawrence waterway treaty by the United States and Canada. Duluth, where the vast channel project is claimed to have been first conceived, and Superior, its sister port, regard the step as the consummation of years of effort.

Leaders in official and public life declare the seaway not only will make these cities world ports but also will prove a turning point in world conditions.

The twin ports, with their huge grain, coal and iron ore facilities, foresee an enormous increase in harbor traffic in a new rôle as seaport for a great "bread basket" area in the heart of the continent.

Senate to Investigate Proposed Canal Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—A senatorial investigation of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway treaty was voted as one of the last actions of the Senate before adjournment.

The senatorial investigation will accelerate matters in the short session, according to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. As he views it, the groundwork in studying details will be finished in advance by the new committee, so that the Senate can act more quickly when the time comes next winter. On the other hand, the appointment of the special committee is viewed with some suspicion by friends of the waterway. They anticipate a lively fight over disposition of the hydro power from the canal and are hoping against hope that the matter will not be involved in politics to the detriment of the great engineering project.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said today that he approved the investigation.

Cleveland Welcomes End of Long Struggle

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16—In Cleveland shipping, business, produce handling and newspaper circles, President Hoover's announcement that a treaty soon will be signed between the United States and Canada for completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway was hailed with enthusiasm.

For years the shipping and business leaders of Cleveland, most important of the lower Lake Erie ports, have looked forward to the day when completion of this waterway would make Cleveland a port for ocean-going vessels, and would enable this city to become the port of clearance for vast quantities of agricultural products destined for shipment abroad.

Lake and River Ports Hail Waterway Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 16—Inland waterway ports, 1000 miles or so from the sea, now grasping the time when they may send their commerce by water to all the oceans, enthusiastically welcome the agreement to build the St. Lawrence waterway.

Decision of the Canadian and American Governments to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes has started rekindled discussion of local harbor plans to prepare for the great seaway into the heart of the continent.

AUSTRIA OBTAINS $35,000,000 LOAN BY LEAGUE VOTE

Germany Opposes Clause Preventing Conclusion of Anschluss

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 16—Final agreement to furnish Austria a 250,000,000-schilling loan, about $35,000,000, for immediate rescue from its more pressing financial difficulties was voted by the League of Nations Council yesterday as the result of the deliberations of the mixed committee at Lausanne.

French and British leaders hailed the agreement as another manifestation of the "spirit of Lausanne." But Germany refused to accede, claiming the loan agreement once more imposes upon Austria an obligation to refrain from Anschluss with Germany and insisting that "financial aid should not be tied down by political conditions." However Germany did not vote against the accord, for a single vote would have blocked the whole propect.

The Austrian Government itself gratefully accepted the proffered credit and its delegate expressed the hope that it will mean the end of the worst anomalies in his country's financial situation. The money will be used principally as service on external loans and to put an end to the present impossible foreign exchange restrictions as far as possible.

France furnishes 100,000,000 schillings of the new money; Britain renews its 100,000,000 schillings already in Austria in more permanent form; Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands contribute smaller sums; Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and others are likely to join.

At the same Council session Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, presented what amounted to an apologia from the French and British Governments to the League of Nations for their separate agreement concluded at Lausanne. His words contributed nothing new to the situation and various smaller powers on the Council almost immediately expressed mounting discontent at being pushed aside by great powers. Still Britain and France once more reaffirm their loyalty to the League and the mere fact of their gesture is worth something.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 16—Austria is aghast at the severity of the terms under which the powers at Geneva have agreed to recommend a loan

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Youth in Kansas Rally to Defend Prohibition Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., July 16—Young people of Wichita and vicinity staged the longest parade last night in the history of this community. It was a line of motorcars in support of prohibition. There were approximately 2500 participants, the majority of whom were young people and they passed in review before a crowd estimated at 15,000.

The Allied Youth of Wichita, an organization composed of young men and women who will cast their first votes for President this year, instigated the demonstration, partly to stiffen prohibition supporters against a wet wave that was claimed to be sweeping the country, and partly to show that dry ranks had not been thinned to the extent that was supposed.

Miss Bertha Neff, Wichita college girl, was chairman of the organization sponsoring the parade, and, through her efforts, 50 floats and several hundred decorated cars were assembled. Nearly all of the towns around Wichita, as well as local churches, fraternal organizations, clubs, business houses and candidates were represented. One candidate for Governor, Mr. Lacey Simpson, Republican, was a "booster." His rivals remained aloof, holding that prohibition is not an issue in Kansas this year.

Probably every argument developed in the long-drawn-out wet-dry debate in the United States was portrayed on the vehicles either by banners, pictures or by tableaus.

Political Clashes in Germany Indicate Rule of Martial Law

Fascist and Communist Leaders Attempt to Shift Blame for Disorders—'Unarmed' Troops Use Bullets in Street Fighting

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 16—Declaration of martial law to halt increasing political disorders throughout Germany is being discussed in official circles today as the Reich's Cabinet meets to consider grave internal problems.

Hardly a day recently has passed without serious clashes in various parts of Germany between Fascist Storm Troops and Communists or the Reichsbanner. These have grown to such proportion that last Sunday 17 persons were slain and 125 wounded. In appealing to the various parties to exhibit more self-discipline, Dr. Karl Severing, Prussian Minister of the Interior, lamented that "knives and revolvers are taking the place of political discussions."

Although no decision has been reached following the recent trip of Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Reich's Minister of the Interior, to Neudeck for discussion of this problem with President von Hindenburg, the opinion is growing that the Government will be forced to take definite action unless conditions improve.

Already a detachment of the Reichswehr has been used to aid in quelling a riot. In Ohlau, Silesia, recently hundreds of Storm Troops fought several hundred members of the Reichsbanner. There were three fatalities and 41 were wounded. Police appealed for reinforcements from the national army.

Demand for martial law is being vigorously made by Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists. They declare the police throughout Germany are ineffectual in protecting them and that the Brown Shirt army is being made the victim of Communist attacks. They charge the police, which are under control of the Social Democratic régime, with favoritism to Communists and Socialists. Fascist spokesmen in vigorous speeches in recent days declare the Brown Shirt army must arm itself unless some form of protection is granted. But despite the fact that both factions are presumably unarmed, volleys from passing motorcars take their toll in the street fighting.

The Communists, although opposing martial law, vie with the Fascists in disclaiming responsibility for the brawls, declaring their men are being attacked. Opponents of the Fascists charge that the National Socialists are systematically causing unrest as part of a scheme to make it appear that the police are incapable of preserving law and order, and thus bring a change which will place the Hitlerites in closer control of the police.

IRISH VESSELS REACH BRITAIN NEARLY EMPTY

London Meeting Fails to Settle Tariff Conflict of Two Countries

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16—Mr. Eamon de Valera left today for Dublin, his negotiations with the British Government for ending the Anglo-Irish Free State dispute over annuity payments which Dublin is withholding having failed of any immediate result, although the two sides have been brought definitely nearer.

The President of the Free State Executive Council had a prolonged conversation at Downing Street with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other members of the British Cabinet yesterday, when proposals were discussed for setting up an investigating body to go into the whole question in dispute, but without powers to make any award.

This method of approach was suggested by representatives of the Irish Labor Party, which holds the balance of power in the Dail, and it is understood to have carried both sides part of the way toward agreement in so far that neither was inclined to negative its appointment if any useful purpose was likely to be served by its deliberations.

Here, however, a divergence came in, the British view being that setting up of such an indefinite body would not justify withdrawal of the special tariff against the Free State which has been imposed here to make good the withheld annuities, unless the annuity payments were simultaneously resumed by Dublin, thereby restoring the status quo. Mr. de Valera on the other hand wanted the tariff withdrawal while still himself withholding annuities.

The situation therefore remains unaltered. British customs officers have been sent to the Ulster border to prevent entry of untaxed Free State produce by way of Northern Ireland.

The question is also being gone into of stopping a similar leak by way of the Isle of Man which, although generally aligning its tariff with that of Britain, has not begun to enforce special duties against the Free State.

Meanwhile steamers from the Free State are arriving at British ports practically empty, and the Clyde Shipping Company has suspended its Waterford to Bristol sailings until further notice.

A. F. OF L. BACKS UP HOOVER ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Private Adoption, Green Thinks, Would Follow Federal Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16—The American Federation of Labor stands solidly with President Hoover on his proposal for a five-day week for government employees and holds that once the short working week is adopted by the federal departments in Washington it will be taken up and put into effect by private industry.

The five-day week, with five and one-half days' pay, in place of a five-and-one-half-day week with six days' pay, compulsory furloughs of 30 days each year, with no paid leaves of absence, as provided in the economy bill passed by Congress and approved by the President, embodies the basic stand of the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to spread employment by shorter hours and without reduction of personnel, Mr. William Green, president of the federation, said.

"The federation," he added, "opposed proposals for the reduction in pay of government employees, as originally suggested, because it felt it would be an added blow at the greatly reduced buying power of the masses. We believed that a horizontal reduction in government pay would be a strong argument for similar action in private industries.

Mr. Hoover's announcement, based on recommendations of Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, chairman of his council on personnel, maintains rates of payment, yet provides for a reduction in costs of government with no unnecessary hardship to anyone. There is a great difference between reduced wages and reduced income.

Mr. Green declined to comment on Labor's reaction to Mr. Hoover's candidacy for reëlection pending a report of the nonpartisan committee which was present at both Chicago conventions.

Mr. Green reported that the $110,000 bronze memorial to the late Samuel Gompers, formerly president of the federation, to be erected by the federation at Massachusetts Avenue and Tenth Street, Washington, will be completed by Oct. 1 next year. Mr. Robert J. Aitken, of New York City, has been commissioned to design the monument, a figure of Mr. Gompers surrounded by symbolic figures of his achievements in the interests of labor.

Wisconsin Explored in 1362, Hispanic Conference Hears

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—A group of 22 Norwegian and eight Swedes is believed to have explored the northern section of Wisconsin in 1362, antedating Christopher Columbus's discovery of the West Indies by 130 years.

While the route taken by those hardy Scandinavians is not entirely known, they are supposed to have followed a northern passage across the Atlantic and entered Wisconsin by the Hudson Bay, Dr. Mary W. Williams, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., explained to members of the first seminar conference on Hispanic-American affairs at George Washington University here.

Through the finding of rocks strangely marked, Dr. Williams said that historians, after exhaustive studies, had been led to believe that Scandinavians actually settled in what is now the town of Kensington, Wis.

For years ahead of Columbus's time, there had existed a fixed determination to find a passage to the "Spice Islands," Dr. Williams explained. The size of the world, erroneously estimated at 18,000 miles in circumference, placed India near Spain and Africa. This idea, coupled with pre-Columbus expeditions, influenced King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to seek the riches Columbus visualized.

The four voyages that followed set other nations to redoubling their efforts to finding the passage to the wealth of India and to share in the wealth of the present Haiti and Cuba. Such success as Columbus had was bound to cause dissension between Spain and Portugal.

Dr. Williams pointed out that for two years Portugal and Spain quarreled over the distribution of the western lands, although Columbus had sailed under a Spanish flag. Finally, in 1494 the Treaty of Tordesillas provided that Spain was to have "all property 370 leagues to the west of the Cape Verde Island."

By 1515 the West Indies, Dr. Williams said, were well under Spanish control and the conquest of the continent continued as the search went on for the "passage to India." In 1523, expeditions along Panama were well under way, and about that time Nicaragua was discovered with its hoards of gold and pearls. Four years previous Cortés had conquered Mexico, or rather subdued Moctezuma, the Aztec Emperor.

Louisville Sales Show Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16—The second annual "Louisville Day," an occasion on which widely advertised bargain sales, plus free street car and bus rides, suspension of bridge toll and railroad excursions brought 100,000 shoppers into the down-town retail district, has convinced the merchants of this city that confidence and courage have displaced public doubt and fear.

The number of over-the-counter transactions was much higher than a year ago, dealers reported, although because of lower prices the total value of sales did not increase as much. However, a number of them were quoted as saying that the most important effect of the day was its value in restoring a general feeling of better business.

Delegations of merchants from Evansville, Ind., Birmingham, Ala., and elsewhere, observed the operations, on Wednesday, with a view to following the plan.

DRYS PUT VOTE TO PEOPLE ON PAST RECORDS

Declaration of Policy Fails to Put Weight Back of Anyone

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16 — The National Prohibition Board of Strategy today offered the prohibition records of leading presidential and vice-presidential candidates, leaving it to the people to judge and decide for whom they should cast their ballots in November.

The action was taken in the form of a declaration of policy adopted by the board composed of representatives of the 35 national dry organizations. The board declared itself opposed to any change whatever in existing prohibition laws and called upon its people to support every candidate for legislative or executive office who believes prohibition ought to be the law of the land.

Taking the position that the battle for prohibition should be and will be fought out in Congress and in the state legislatures where it cuts across party lines the board made no mention of the respective positions taken by the two leading parties in their national conventions and referred to them only when naming their national candidates.

They thereby left the way open to drys to vote for any dry candidates, irrespective of party affiliation. But they made it clear that between President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt the former may be considered a supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment, whereas the latter has plainly placed himself against it.

Publication of the statement followed two days of deliberation during which the only serious division in the board occurred over whether it should indorse President Hoover specifically or only indirectly, as was finally done.

While the majority of the conferees accepted the declaration as a fair medium between divergent points of view, Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, national chairman of the Prohibition Party, considering that the board's statement of Hoover's record was an indirect indorsement of the President, and unjustified by what he termed the President's vacillation on the prohibition question, immediately tendered his resignation. He will continue his efforts to induce Senator William E. Borah (R.) of

(Continued on page 2, Column 3)

Bonus Army Chief Arrested in Move Near the Capitol

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—Members of the Bonus Expeditionary Force broke from their designated place on the far side of the Capitol plaza and started toward the building today, following the arrest of their commander, Walter W. Waters.

Other leaders of the veterans were also arrested.

Should Congress adjourn today plans are under way among the bonus forces to transfer the picketing of the Capitol grounds to the White House. While various groups of the army object to this step, the more radical leaders are determined, if possible, to coerce the Administration into a bonus payment. Just how, with Congress adjourned, is not explained.

Commander Waters announced yesterday that within two weeks a convention of veterans will be held here for the organization of a political party of war veterans and their wives. This, it is claimed, gives potential membership at the outset of millions. To this veteran nucleus will be added "an associate membership" of every voter in the country who indorses the veterans' purposes and demands.

The House yesterday passed a Senate bill to reduce the interest rates on all bonus loans to veterans to 3½ per cent. The bill now goes back to the Senate which cut the interest from 4½ per cent to 3 per cent. The measure also permits 200,000 veterans previously excluded from borrowing to obtain money. The bill was passed without a record vote.

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THINGS PRESENT

"A Family Vacation at Home," on the Educational page, is recommended to those who always try to look on the bright side of things.

There is ample proof today that the Letters to the Monitor (Editorial page) should not be overlooked. We hope the Postmaster-General will see one of them!

Garden fans will find something of interest in "An Andventure in Steps" on the combined Books, Music, Art, Theaters, Garden page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Beginning Monday and continuing daily, a specious argument against prohibition will be examined and proved false by Harvard's noted professor of economics, Thomas Nixon Carver. His feature, "Prohibition Facts," will appear regularly on page one. Be sure that your wet friends see it.

What can be done with prohibition facts furnished by The Christian Science Monitor will be told in an article from Fort Wayne, Ind., Monday. Other cities may go and do likewise!

Rime-O-Grams next week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) are based on noted explorers. This little feature has an uncanny way of measuring one's store of information.

Closed Bank to Pay 7% on Saved Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

DEPOSITORS in closed California state banks are entitled to interest on their money from the date that a bank is closed until the sums have been repaid in full, according to a Superior Court decision made here recently.

The court upheld Mr. Edward Rainey, State Superintendent of Banks, who asked that depositors in the Pan-American Bank, now being liquidated here, be given 7 per cent interest upon their deposits in addition to their principal. No attempt has been made to contest the decision.

Parade Back To the Mills Is Under Way

Reports From All Over the Northeast Cheer Trade Revival Watchers

About 2000 workers have picked up their dinner pails and returned to their jobs in Lawrence mills in the last fortnight, according to the Chamber of Commerce there. Mills of the American Woolen Company, the Pacific worsted department and those of the Arlington group have obtained orders sufficient to guarantee several weeks' production.

The Lawrence situation is but one of the significant bright spots recently to have appeared in the business sky to cheer the watchers for revival.

Mr. R. M. Hudson, secretary of the Industrial Committee of the New England Council, of the situation says:

"An upturn in the demand for basic necessities is a logical development, and the increasing activity in shoes and textiles in New England may reflect the fact that this upturn is getting under way. Reports of increased orders and increased activities among New England manufacturers of consumers' goods are particularly encouraging and significant at this time. Recent rises in the prices of agricultural and other raw materials may be exerting an effect on dealer buying of consumer products due to the thought that a rise in the prices of manufactured articles may soon follow."

Workers Recalled

A substantial number of workers were recalled this week to work in the reopened Bourne and Barnard cotton mills, which are operating in Fall River on limited schedules. The Narragansett mill is also functioning.

An increase of more than 100 per cent in the pay roll of the Champlain mill in Winooski, Vermont, a woolen manufactory, is reported to have taken place since July 1. The pay roll previous to the increase numbered 600 employees and now has been jumped to 1400, it is stated. A spool and bobbin mill in Burlington immediately took on additional hands to serve the Winooski mill.

Considerable impetus seems to have been given the shoe industry in New England by the shoe fair recently held in the Hotel Statler in Boston, according to Mr. Thomas Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. Orders, the present magic wand for which idle factory wheels are waiting, were increased to a point where accelerated production resulted, it was indicated. The J. F. McElwain Shoe Co. in Manchester has reopened. About 400 men will get employment in a shoe factory opening

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Communists Press Cantonese Troops

HONG KONG, China, July 15 (AP)—Serious fighting was reported today between Cantonese and Communist troops in northern Kwantung.

A force of Nanking troops surprised the Cantonese and appeared on the scene of action, joining in the battle and coöperating with the Cantonese.

Reports that the Cantonese were hard pressed by the Communists were denied officially here, but it was admitted the latter were attacking strongly and 600 disabled have already been returned to Canton. The Cantonese said they destroyed a Communist airplane.

Communists Capture Cantonese Outpost

HONG KONG, China, July 15 (AP)—While the attention of the Cantonese Army has been diverted to Communist disorders in the east, bandits and Chinese Communists in the north have renewed their activities and yesterday captured the town of Sin Feng.

In the skirmish, Government troops lost about 300 men. Reinforcements have been sent under Gen. Chan Chai-tong, but he has only about 80,000 men to throw against 300,000 of the enemy.

VACATIONS CALLED OFF

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Mr J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, ruled yesterday the economy bill affects the three months' leave of absence granted this year's 250 graduates of West Point. So the War Department sent hurry calls for them to report to the nearest military attaché or post for temporary duty.

FINAL HOURS OF CONGRESS IN TURMOIL

Relief and Home Loan Bank Bill Continue Foci of Dispute

CLOSE OF SESSION APPEARS IMMINENT

Members Ready to Leave City Moment Gavel Falls on Seven Months' Labors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—Congress had packed its bags and was ready to depart from the capital today, after more than seven months of legislative sessions.

When the two houses assembled today only two pieces of unfinished business awaited finishing touches. These were the $2,100,000,000 unemployment relief bill and the home loan bank bill.

The struggles through which both measures have passed in the last month appeared to be at an end.

Following President Hoover's indication yesterday that he would not veto the relief bill because its publicity requirement for all loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is distasteful to him, the Senate yielded to the House on the provision, insisted upon by Speaker John N. Garner.

The House quickly approved the conference report on the bill by a vote of 286 to 48 and sent it to the Senate. It went over there until today, presumably as indication to the House that nothing would be done until the House approved the Home Loan Bank measure, last of the President's reconstruction measures. The House has shown a definite lack of enthusiasm over the home loan bank measure.

For Direct State Relief

The bill as passed by the House provides a fund of $300,000,000 to be lent to states for direct relief of the destitute to be distributed on the basis of need with no loan to any one state amounting to more than 15 per cent of the total; $322,000,000 for a public works program expenditure of which except a $120,000,000 road appropriation, will await the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; and $1,500,000,000 to be added to the lending power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for self-liquidating public and quasi-public projects.

The controverted provision on which the Senate yielded to the House requires the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to report publicly each month the names of borrowers and the amounts lent to them. The directorate of the corporation, in a letter to Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, predicted that the provision will "do irreparable damage."

No one can contend that the publication of the names of the 3600 banks that have borrowed from this corporation will tend to strengthen their position, the directors said. They added, "in the opinion of the board this provision, if enacted into law, would undo much that has been accomplished by this corporation in preserving the credit structure of the nation, and in a large measure, restrict its usefulness in the future."

Publicity Clause Stands

Senate conferees as well as the Administration were in favor of making public lists of borrowers under the emergency act about to be passed, but would not have laid down the requirement for the original Reconstruction Act under which banks borrow from the corporation.

Speaker Garner, however, insisted on full publicity and cast the deciding vote on the provision when the amendment was put before the House. In a final attack on the publicity section, Mr. Treadway told the House: "It is detrimental to every interest in the country except, evidently, the political ambition of the Speaker of the House."

The publicity section included in the bill is as follows:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall submit monthly to the President and to the Senate and the House of Representatives (or the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives if those bodies are not in session) a report of its activities and expenditures under this section and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act together with a statement showing the names of the borrowers to whom loans and advances were made, and the amount and rate of interest involved in each case."

The home loan bank bill was still in an unsettled state when the session began today. House conferees were attempting to disentangle it from the stabilization plan that was worked into the amendment in the Senate. The House yesterday struck out the Glass currency inflation section, but the Senate would not agree to the omission and asked further conference. Later the Senate conferees decided to put the issue up to the Senate for instruction.

DELAWARE POTATOES MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 16 — Farmers of lower Delaware and of the adjacent sections of the eastern shore are marketing their 1932 potato crop, sending train loads of potatoes to market every week. Furloughed employees of the railroad lines have been recalled to assist in moving them to market as rapidly as possible, as prices are higher before points farther north begin shipments.

Ample Room Found at Top For Government Workers Endeavoring to Get Ahead

Easy Enough to Get Into a Rut If One Is Built That Way, It Is Agreed, but Is, at the Same Time, Reward for Earnest, Ambitious Employee

CIVIL SERVICE SERIES—*Last of Three Articles*

By MARY HORNADAY

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—One day after a Cabinet meeting, President Cleveland said to his Postmaster-General, "There is a young man named Cortelyou who is serving as stenographer to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. I want him over here in the White House."

"But, Mr. President," protested the Postmaster-General. "We can't get along without Cortelyou."

The President only smiled. The next day George B. Cortelyou reported at the White House. Although he differed with President Cleveland politically, he served as stenographer and executive clerk. He then became secretary to President McKinley, secretary to President Roosevelt and later served as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury. He left the public service to become president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and he is now president of the National Electric Light Association.

Yet they say that anyone who enters the government service is in a rut! Nor is Cortelyou the only subordinate who has risen to the top. While there are few who have risen so suddenly, the records are full of the names of persons who have climbed up from the bottom.

Others have made reputations in the public service and then entered private business to reap rich rewards. Leaders of industry, especially of new and growing ones like radio and aviation, are constantly seeking experts in different fields and there are few places where the expert has a wider range for the exercise of his talents than in the service of the Government.

Work to High Position

In almost every branch of the Government will be found executives who have worked their way up from the lowest ranks to high positions. They include Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice; Mr. Raymond F. Crist, commission of naturalization, Department of Labor; Dr. Charles G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau of efficiency; Mr. Edward C. Finney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. George R. Putnam, commissioner of lighthouses, Department of Commerce, and Mr. Guy F. Allen, executive assistant, bureau of the budget.

Many of these who have given years of devotion to the Government's work could have sold their service for much higher prices in the outside world.

There are quips often made around Washington about government employees having their hats on when the 4:30 dismissal bell sounds so they will not lose a minute getting out. These, as a rule, are not the ones that get ahead. There are lights burning sometimes late at night in government buildings where men have become so interested in their work that a closing bell means nothing. In other places there are regular night shifts. The telegraph room at the State Department receives messages from foreign nations at any hour of the night. At the bureau of engraving and printing, printers work continually under blue-green daylight lamps that throw a reflection each night into the waters of the Tidal Basin.

Hours Somewhat Changed

Regular hours for government employees are from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with half an hour off for lunch. Up to this time federal employees have received 30 days annual leave with pay and an additional 30 days sick leave. This year, for the first time, they will be obliged to take their 30 days' annual leave without pay and just recently Congress has permanently reduced annual leave with pay to 15 days. Because of the emergency this year, no vacations with pay will be allowed in addition to the furlough.

Salaries in the classified service range from $600 a year for a junior messenger to $9000 for chief of a bureau or senior executive. Any salary higher must be specifically authorized by Congress. Retirement at a substantial annuity awaits those who remain in the service until the retirement age. A steady, conscientious worker is in little danger of dismissal.

There is a good deal of fun made at government "red tape." Indeed, it is at times a source of irritation to many. Think of the other side. How would you like it if the money you pay in taxes was not accounted for? There is much talk now of wasting the taxpayers' money. Much more would be wasted if it were not for "red tape."

If you run a store of your own, you can keep your accounts on your cuff if you want. The profits and losses are no one's concern but your own. But, officials point out, if you are chairman of the board of directors of a corporation operating a county-wide chain of stores you will try to see to it that no shareholder can justly charge you with dishonesty or mismanagement. You will insist on system and formality with as many checks as possible.

Keeps Eye on Costs

Congress is the board of directors for the millions of shareholders in the great business of the American Government. It specifies in statutes how government business shall be conducted in order that the interests of the stockholders may be conserved. The Government is not a money-making business, however, and it sometimes lacks the spur that large corporations have where delay results in money loss.

The federal service offers a wide field of opportunity where individual tastes may be developed and where real constructive work may be done. It has been said a government position is a badge of honor. It is interesting work, clean and honorable. Investigators find they can carry on research work in their chosen fields untrammeled by commercial considerations, in laboratories and workshops which are among the best. Young workers have the advice and counsel of internationally known men.

There have been hundreds of unsung heroes in the public service. Many have worked for small salaries during long hours formulating technical facts or making discoveries for which they never reap financial reward.

It is important that the civil service worker, to be happy, keep himself above petty disagreements. Where work is routine, this sometimes seems difficult to do. It is uplifting for the employee to remember that he is serving all the people and that there is no higher service. He must remember that he is taking part in the formulating of world history. A clerk who checks over lists of farmers who have applied for seed loans day after day should keep in thought the part he is playing in helping farmers of the country to pull through a stringent period which might otherwise mean bankruptcy, loss of farms and breaking up of families.

Must Shun Politics

One of the rules of government service is that no employee under civil service shall participate in partisan politics. As a rule it is no hardship, but rather a relief to be prohibited from taking an active part in political campaigns. The civil servant has a clear and undisputed right to vote as he pleases and to express his opinion on political subjects, but his job is not dependent on his vote.

One may achieve fame by working in the public service, but not fortune. The young man or woman who enters the service may drift along with the tide or may settle down and watch the opportunities flow by. Ability is awarded and promotion is a matter of hard work and close attention to business. One may grow gray comfortably in the same job. But the Government is not the only place where those who prefer to be mediocre can get in a rut. On the other hand, it offers time for night study and plenty of opportunities for advancement.

When the present federal building program is completed, there will be new offices all over the country for government workers. Old dingy buildings where government employees worked in the past are being torn down and in their place are rising new structures, the latest in office buildings.

In Washington the buildings are being grouped in the federal triangle, designed to be one of the most beautiful groups of buildings in the world. These buildings by grouping related governmental activities will greatly add to the convenience of those doing business with the Government in addition to those who work for it.

Has Some Good Rules

There is a list of "do's" and "don'ts" for federal employees which was compiled by Mr. William C. Deming, former president of the Civil Service Commission. Most of them would be found helpful in any profession. Here are a few of them.

"Be prompt in reporting for duty each day. The day starts best that starts early.

"Be economical with time and supplies. Both are paid for with the taxpayers' money.

"Be self-reliant and ambitious for promotion rightfully earned.

"Motion is more than half of promotion.

"Let patience, courtesy and an honest effort to serve your employers, 120,000,000 American citizens, be your constant guides.

"Don't expect to get more out of your job than you put into it.

"Don't be afraid to go ahead for fear of making mistakes, but don't repeat your mistakes.

"Don't nurse a grievance. Lay your troubles before your chief. He has been through it himself and understands.

"Don't talk too much or too loudly. You can defend your right without becoming offensive.

"Don't become a rolling stone in the service and imagine you are a victim of discrimination."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918

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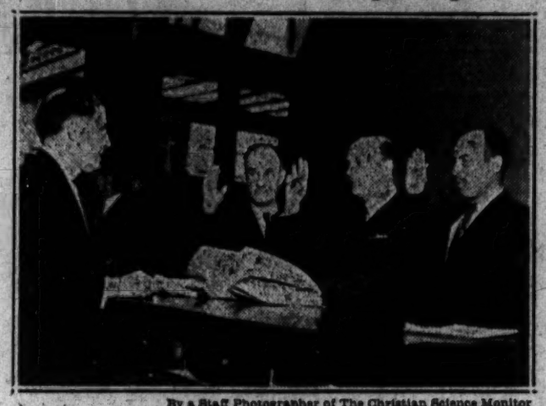
Elcus Seeks Citizenship Papers



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Left to Right—ARTHUR D. GRANCISON, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court; CHARLES DEANE; GASTON ELCUS, First Violinist and Concert Master, Virtually Assistant Conductor of the Esplanade Orchestra; LESLIE ROGERS, Librarian of Boston Symphony Orchestra and Esplanade Orchestra.

With the taking out of first citizenship papers by Gaston Elcus of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the playing of the national anthem these evenings at the Esplanade concerts takes on new significance for this first violinist, who is also concert master of the Esplanade orchestra and virtually occupies the position of assistant to Mr. Fiedler.

In addition to this bit of rather more than usually personal news concerning one of the players, Mr. Fielder is anxious to correct an impression which seems to have gained currency within the week, namely that anyone is authorized to pass through the audience with a box gathering contributions to the concert fund.

The only provision for the gathering of such funds is embodied in the three large metal receptacles which are plainly lettered "fund box" and placed where the disintegrating crowds pass them.

Drys Put Vote Up to People On Candidates' Own Records

(Continued from Page 1)

Idaho to accept the presidential nomination on a third-party ticket.

What the Board Says

The text of the board's statement follows:

We favor the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment unchanged. We are opposed to any modification or amendment which would remove the brand of the criminal from the traffic in beverage intoxicants, and which would legalize that traffic in any form.

We fully agree that the question of prohibition should be settled by the votes of the people, who under the Constitution have the right to vote in the election of senators, congressmen and legislators, which officers after election are charged with the power to vote for or against the submission or ratification of amendments to the Constitution.

The Eighteenth Amendment was embodied in the organic law by the votes of senators, congressmen and state legislators, all elected by the people in the constitutional manner.

The question of the retention, modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment should likewise be determined by vote of the people in senatorial, congressional and legislative elections.

We urge our people to meet unwaveringly the serious obligation which has been thrust upon them in the coming election for President, Vice-President, senators, congressmen, governors and state legislators, by voting for those candidates who believe that prohibition ought to be the law and by opposing openly and vigorously the proposals which have been made for modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the weakening of the Volstead Act.

Would Publish Records

That our people may have clear, definite information as to the attitude on prohibition of all candidates for President, Vice-President, senator, congressman and state legislator, we strongly advise that the record and present attitude of all such candidates on the question of submission, modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or the weakening of the Volstead Act or of the state prohibition enforcement laws be secured and published, in order that the position of such candidates may be clearly indicated in present and future elections.

It may be taken for granted that, as a result of the 1932 general election, either the Republican or Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President will be elected. We, therefore, present herewith the record, public declarations and attitudes of the candidates of those parties for President and Vice-President.

Herbert Hoover—While Secretary of Commerce he said: "There can be no doubt of the economic benefits of prohibition. Viewing the temperance question only from this angle, prohibition has proven its case."

In his speech of acceptance at Palo Alto, Calif., on Aug. 11, 1928, he said:

Not for Repeal in 1928

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course.

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose, it must be worked out constructively.

"Modification of the enforcement laws which permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification. This the American people will not countenance. Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself.

"There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denied their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right."

In his inaugural address, March 4, 1929, discussing disrespect and disobedience of laws, he said:

"It is only in part due to the additional burdens imposed upon our judicial system by the Eighteenth Amendment. The problem is much wider than that. Many influences had increasingly complicated and weakened our law-enforcement organization long before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. . . . It must not come to be in our republic that it can be defeated by the indifference of the citizen, by exploitation of the delays and entanglements of the law, or by combinations of criminals.

Where Blame Lies

"Of the undoubted abuses which have grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment, part are due to the causes I have just mentioned; but part are due to the failure of some states to accept their share of the responsibility for concurrent enforcement and to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the laws."

In sending to Congress the Wickersham report, Jan. 20, 1931, he said:

"The commission, by a large majority, does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic. I am in accord with this view. I am in unity with the spirit of the report in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social and economic and political evils of this traffic, to preserve the gains which have been made, and to eliminate the abuses which exist, at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment.

Sees Serious Objections

"I do, however, see serious objections to, and therefore must not be understood as recommending the commission's proposed revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, which is suggested by them for possible consideration at some future time if the continued effort of enforcement should not prove successful. My own duty and that of all executive officials is clear—to enforce the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation."

In his acceptance speech he will doubtless deal further with this subject.

During the Presidency of Mr. Hoover, federal enforcement of the prohibition laws has steadily advanced and has attained a higher degree of efficiency than in any other period since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Charles Curtis—An active participant in the fight for local and later national prohibition since 1885. He has announced no change from the position he took on Jan. 25, 1928, when in a letter addressed to Senator Borah he wrote:

"I, personally, favor a plank referring to the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted to carry it into effect, and I favor a plank pledging the nominee to a fair, vigorous and faithful enforcement of them. In my opinion it is the greatest moral issue of all ages and public sentiment demands that both of the political parties declare themselves unequivocally upon it"; adding:

Urges States Help

"I am opposed to a policy which will allow any state to determine for itself the alcoholic content of beverages to be manufactured, sold and transported throughout the country, but I believe the state should join with the officers of the United States in enforcing the laws of Congress, as was contemplated by the constitutional amendment."

In his speech of acceptance, Aug. 19, 1928, he referred to his past record, saying: "My own record shows clearly that I believe in and practice enforcement of the law," adding, "Not only am I heartily in favor of faithfully enforcing all our laws, but, further, I am opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or of the Volstead Act." This position he repeatedly emphasized during the 1928 campaign.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—On Oct. 25, 1928, he declared, concerning the reenactment of the state enforcement act repealed several years earlier:

"There is no practical advantage in enacting another Mullan-Gage law as a part of the statutes of New York. That is the way I feel about it. That is where I stand."

On Sept. 9, 1930, as a candidate for reelection as Governor of New York, he declared that he indorsed the Democratic state platform of 1928, which platform favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Sought Repeal Convention

On March 31, 1931, he signed a bill requesting Congress to call a national constitutional convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

In his acceptance speech at the Chicago convention, July 2, 1932, he said:

"This convention wants repeal. Your candidate wants repeal, and I am confident that the United States of America wants repeal, . . . I say to you now that from this date on the Eighteenth Amendment is doomed."

He further said:

"That admirable document, the platform which you have adopted, is clear. I accept it 100 per cent," which includes his indorsement of all the provisions of the Democratic convention plank on prohibition.

John N. Garner—As a member of the United States Congress, he voted for the Webb-Kenyon bill; against the Jones-Works District of Columbia bill; for the Alaska prohibition bill; for the Jones-Randall bill; against the Sheppard District of Columbia prohibition bill; against the prohibition food control bill; for the proposed Igoe amendment to the Volstead Act; for the Volstead Act, but is recorded as not voting for the act over the President's veto.

He summed up his present position and past record on June 21, 1932, by giving to the press this brief statement:

"When the Prohibition Amendment was proposed, I, as a member of Congress, voted against it.

"I have never believed it sound or workable, and it should be repealed."

We present the foregoing statement for the careful consideration of the voters of the United States.

Parade to Mills Gets Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately in Springvale, Maine, according to the secretary of the Sanford Chamber of Commerce.

The International Shoe Company and the Brown Shoe Company, in St. Louis, comprising factories hiring thousands of hands, have very recently, according to report, stepped up their operations. The Endicott Johnson Corporation, located in New York, and one of the most significant factors in the shoe industry, according to the Boston office, is functioning on a "good schedule."

The large Royal Textile mills at River Point near Providence, R. I., owned by the B. B. and R. Knight Corporation reopen Monday to give work to 700 employees, according to officials of the corporation. The Pontiac plant of this corporation opened July 12, put 225 workers back on their jobs.

Additional Hands

Mr. George W. Eberhardt, manager of the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company, textile manufacturers, in Central Falls, R. I., announced receipt of sufficient orders to warrant the employment of about 500 additional hands within the next few days. Just before this announcement Mr. William B. McCall, president of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, had announced that the worsted department of his concern had received large orders and that he expected the mill would be engaged in maximum production very soon.

The New England Council had three current optimistic items on hand. The Harvard Pickle Company, Inc., has purchased, it reported, 37,500 feet of land with buildings on Harvard Street, Cambridge, to take advantage of present-day low prices. The Thomas Shoe Company of Lowell has, according to recent reports, purchased a new building, an expansion estimated to employ 500 men.

Indicative of bolstered confidence and the surge of business renewal on a large scale is the reported sale by the National Wool Marketing Corporation of 14,500,000 pounds of mohair. Purchases made by the mills at this juncture were declared by the officials to represent confidence in the future and to set an example for similar purchases in wool, cotton and other commodities to take advantage of the low-price levels. They asserted it would pave the way for a marked business rise.

Pertinent to the general trend of men "factoryward" is the very recent establishment of goodwill industries throughout New England. The six just set up in the six states were estimated by Mr. William T. Frary, secretary of the New England Council of the Goodwill Industries of America, to mean employment for 1500 men and women. Connecticut alone plans 21 such organizations, he said.

Spokesmen of retail, credit, and industrial organizations declared these instances of production activity must mean the receipt of orders from retailers, a factor heralded as a significant indication of steps toward business recovery.

Fiedler Issues Warning on Funds

Government in Action To Save Swallows' Nest

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 16 (AP)—The United States Government moved today to save a nest of swallows.

A six-inch hole chiseled in the canopy of the new custom house at Derby Line will be left open temporarily after the remainder of the building is completed in order to give the members of the family of swallows occupying a nest within a chance to grow up.

Workers had closed up the wall with the nest inside and then the hole was made.

MELROSE REPORTS $3.40 TAX RATE CUT

Melrose reported yesterday a $3.40 drop in its tax rate despite increased expenditures for public welfare and the erection of a $700,000 high school. The first city in Massachusetts to announce its 1932 rate, Melrose upset the forebodings of general increased taxes in the State. The rate fell from $35.20 to $31.80.

The Brookline assessors announced today that the tax rate there would remain for 1932 at $20.40 as in 1931.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with light showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate easterly winds, shifting to northwest Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; possibly local showers; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday probably local showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, possibly with local showers tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds, probably shifting to northwest Sunday, and overcast weather with showers Sunday and possibly over southern portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	78	Montreal	66	72
Bismarck	64	92	Nantucket	68	98
Boston	64	79	New Orleans	86	90
Buffalo	66	72	New York	70	84
Calgary	48	74	Norfolk, Va.	70	92
Charleston	84	100	North Platte	72	98
Chicago	70	96	Philadelphia	72	88
Cincinnati	82	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	106
Denver	62	88	Pittsburgh	68	88
Eastport, Me.	60	64	Portland, Me.	62	76
Hatteras	84	88	Raleigh	80	98
Honolulu, T.H.	80	80	St. Louis	82	100
7p.m. July 15	74	..	St. Paul	68	92
Helena, Mont.	60	90	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D.	70	96	San Francisco	56	72
Jacksonville	76	98	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	84
Kansas City	82	98	Seattle	58	70
Key West	84	92	Tampa	84	96
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	66	86
Memphis	82	96	Wichita, Kan.	76	98
Miami, Fla.	80	90	Williston, N.D.	70	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 16.
B—Maximum July 15.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Saturday, 10:48 p. m.
Height of tide, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:29 a. m. and 11:42 p. m.
Height of tides, 9.1 feet and 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

AUSTRIA OBTAINS $35,000,000 LOAN BY LEAGUE VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

to set the country on its feet. Indeed opinion in political parties is strongly divided in regard to acceptance under such onerous conditions.

The terms follow closely those for the first reconstruction loan of 1922. Though no individual is named as foreign controller as was Professor Zimmerman 10 years ago, control undoubtedly remains and is even increased.

Not only must provincial and municipal budgets be balanced, but no private societies or individuals will be permitted to incur foreign debts of more than 1,000,000 schillings ($140,000) without the Austrian National Bank's permission.

Similarly all ranks must reduce their expenditure and the Government must make every effort to remove the existing difference between the value of Austrian currency at home and abroad and introduce the State Railway reforms as proposed by Dr. Herold, Swiss railway adviser. Furthermore, as in 1922, Austria is forbidden to seek close economic coöperation with any other nation—obviously Germany is meant—for duration of the loan, namely until 1952.

The Noues Wiener Tagblatt says today, "We could have been saved this heavy foreign dictatorship if we had listened to the voice of reason in good time, but ignored it."

Simultaneously with announcement of the loan the president of the National Bank of Austria is establishing from today what virtually is a transfer moratorium for foreign debts. These henceforward will only be payable in schillings from the special fund at the National Bank as in Hungary.

Germany Disappointed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 16—Quarters close to the Government, while welcoming the financial aid granted to Austria in Geneva, made it clear that Germany is disappointed at the clause which forbids Anschluss. Fascist and Nationalist circles are subjecting the Government to criticism. The Fascists especially are utilizing the situation because part of their election campaign contends that the parliamentary régime has failed in the eleventh hour on every big international issue, especially in allowing union with Austria to slip from Germany's grasp.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3. Program as follows:
Rubens March, from Cantate ..... Benoit
Annie Laurie ..... Lady John Scott
Hymns: Come, Ye Disconsolate
(Consolation) ..... Samuel Webbe
When peace like a river ..... P. P. Bliss
Largo Celebre, from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Polonese: Primo-Secundo ..... Kraft
Petite Suite, in ancient style ..... Clement George
(a) Rigaudon (b) Pavane
(c) Menuet Lento
Bonnie Mary of Argyle ..... Scotch Folksong
Kashmiri Song, from "Indian Love Lyrics" ..... Amy Woodforde-Finden
The Rosary ..... Nevin
Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Medieval Moderns," 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
Dedication of Morgan Memorial Camp for small children, South Athol, 3:30 (public invited).
Pops concert, Symphony Orchestra players under direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Rock-Mere, Marblehead, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Medieval Moderns," 2 and 3:30; club meetings, games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.
Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.
Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

On the Esplanade

SUNDAY EVENING, 8:30

Military March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Overture to "Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"To a Water Lily" ..... MacDowell
Finale of the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky

INTERVAL

Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Tales From the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Barcarole from "Tales of Hoffmann" ..... Offenbach
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

Cooling Apparatus Designed for Home

A new portable apparatus especially designed for cooling offices, homes and hotels, is announced by the New England Ice Dealers Association. The cooler is cylindrical, built in units of three sections. Each unit is capable of holding 75 pounds of ice. The one-cylinder cooler is designed to cool small rooms, such as beauty parlors, booths, fitting rooms, etc. The two-unit cooler holds 150 pounds of ice and is used for private offices and hotel rooms. The largest cooler contains three units and will hold 225 pounds of ice and is designed for larger spaces, such as candy shops, restaurants, barber shops, etc.

The cooling device is a simple arrangement with no intricate machinery, no piping and no pumps. A fan at the top of the cooler draws the hot, humid air down from the room into the ice box. After circulating over the ice, the cooled air is delivered to the room through a grille at the top. Room temperature is lowered from 10 to 20 degrees.

The power unit and blower is extremely quiet in operation and consumes less current than the average desk fan. Under hot weather conditions, the two section ice-fan unit will melt about 20 pounds of ice each hour. A feature of the cooler is the simplicity of installation. By merely plugging into an ordinary wall socket, the cooler can be put into operation.

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BRITISH TARIFF TO CUT TARIFFS WINS APPROVAL

Institute at Charlottesville Hears Criticism of American Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 16—If the United States had followed the lead of England when the latter erected tariff walls with the announced purpose of using its new position to bring down tariffs throughout the world, the two nations might have shortened the processs of breaking down artificial barriers which have throttled international trade, it was asserted by Dr. Robert McElroy, professor of American history in Oxford University, in an address at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

"In view of the fact that we have lost 60 per cent of our foreign trade within recent months by virtue of tariff barriers, and seem likely to lose the other 40 per cent in coming months if no remedy appears, it would have been the part of wisdom for one or both political parties to have announced a program similar to that of England," Dr. McElroy said.

"As it is, we have forced Great Britain to turn to the problem of creating a self-contained, self-supporting Commonwealth of nations, defended by tariff walls. The Ottawa conference will make the trial which, even if successful, will be far less beneficial to England than would have been the carrying out of what was apparently its first intention. And the success of the conference in transforming the Dominions into one self-contained economic unit, with barriers against all outsiders, will inevitably make worse the present plight of America's foreign trade."

Control of Inflation

Stabilization of industry by the adoption of planned production and distribution, the establishment of a national system of public employment exchanges, and a government program of taxation and budget-making designed to control inflation were suggested by other speakers as means of restoring prosperity and preventing future economic recessions.

The fundamental condition of prosperity is that "a larger part of the returns of industry must go to those who spend, and a smaller part to those who save," the round table on economic recovery was told by Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, manager of Jones and Lamson, Springfield, Vt. As measures which industry might take to insure future stability, he suggested stabilized production schedules, publication of accurate trade statistics, an intensive search for profitable investment.

Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, who appeared as an informal speaker at the round table, recommended establishment of the five-day week, and declared that "labor by its increased productivity has more than made up for increased wages since 1919."

Mr. R. V. Black of Philadelphia, city planning expert, deplored the fact that investments in city planning have been the first item to be cut from city budgets, and said that city planning is even more important in periods of economic stringency than in times of prosperity.

"Expenditures for no other purpose would strike closer the root of difficulties of most municipalities now in financial straits," Mr. Black asserted. He believed that a large program of planned public works by the federal, state and municipal governments would alleviate the economic situation. "This may be the time for large public borrowing against a time of future prosperity," he said.

System of Agencies

The need for a more effective system of federal employment agencies, stressed by many speakers before the round table on unemployment, was again emphasized by Mr. Willard Parker, director of research of the Rochester public employment center. The United States Employment Service has functioned in a limited way in coöperating with the states; its recent enlargement, he said, causes in many cases only duplication of the efforts of state employment offices. "The United States is years behind most foreign countries in offering governmental aid for finding a job," Mr. Parker averred.

A permanent program for the relief of technological unemployment involved reduction of labor time, increased wages and the control of labor-saving devices either by industry or by the state, it was asserted by Dr. Robert T. Hill of the New York Employment Assistance Bureau.

Federal appropriations to care for the unemployed, a credit of $3,000,000,000 for public works, repeal of indirect taxes on consumption, and increase of surtaxes and estate taxes were advocated by Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh of Washington, executive secretary of the People's Lobby.

Many leading club women of the South are here for a two-day conference in connection with the institute, to discuss the part played by the women's clubs in restoring prosperity through active participation in public affairs.

The question of the federation's stand on prohibition was raised by Mrs. Alexander W. Webbell, chairman of the Richmond branch of the Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform, who objected to the federation's method of going on record against modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment without a canvass of member clubs.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president, replied that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has for 16 years stood for the approval of the Eighteenth Amendment and law enforcement, that its stand was traditional, and that the question of reaffirming it had not come up at the recent Seattle biennial convention.

A forecast that women during the coming year will take a keen and critical interest in the financial situation was made by Mrs. Poole in an address to the institute.

"Because of the background of home management in which woman has so successfully played her part, she can contribute much to the return of normal conditions," said Mrs. Poole. "I believe we will be able to find women who can sit in on the consultations of finances in every town."

Mrs. Poole declared that "the womanhood of the land must be reckoned with before serious curtailment along educational lines can be made."

River and Harbor Allotments Made

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Department allotted $42,315,392 yesterday for river and harbor projects and is holding a balance of $17,684,608 to be apportioned later.

Two hundred and thirty-two projects received allotments ranging from $500 for improvement of the narrows of Lake Champlain in New York and Vermont to $6,150,000 for improvement of the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa.

Among the other larger sums was one for $5,672,000 for work on the Mississippi River between Minneapolis, Minn., and the Ohio River, and an allotment of $4,188,000 for the Illinois River.

The initial allotments approved by the Secretary are to provide funds necessary to meet immediate requirements. Lynn Harbor, Mass., $145,000; Boston Harbor, Mass., $34,000; Cape Cod Canal, Mass., $52,000; examinations, surveys and contingencies, Boston district, $25,000; examinations, surveys and contingencies, Providence district, $20,000; Pollock Rip Shoals, Nantucket Sound, Mass., $50,000; Cross Rip Shoals, Nantucket Sound, Mass., $15,000; Taunton River, Mass., $81,000; Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., $45,000; Stamford Harbor, Conn., $29,000.

Flying Certificates Go to Georgia Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga. — Certificates were awarded recently at Brenau College Conservatory by Mr. Beeler Blevins, aviator, of Atlanta, to students who had successfully completed the flying course given there this spring.

With the certificate goes the privilege of membership in the new Brenau Flying Club, whose members will wear as a badge a pin in white gold displaying wing. Patrons of the club are Miss Ella de Tong Winfield, counselor, who flew last week from Atlanta to Miami, and Miss G. R. Brigham, head of Brenau journalism department.

GRACE LINE NAMES SANTA ROSA CAPTAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16—Capt. Curt Zastrow, one of the best-known ship masters in the Pacific, has been named commander of the new $5,000,000 steamship Santa Rosa, of the Grace Line, according to an announcement by Mr. Edward T. Ford, president of the line's Panama Mail Service. The Santa Rosa is the first of four new vessels now under construction for the Grace Line's passenger and freight service between New York and California by way of Cuba, Colombia, the Panama Canal, Central American and Mexico. Captain Zastro is now in command of the Santa Elisa, of the Grace Line.

The Santa Rosa is scheduled to leave New York on her maiden voyage on Nov. 26.

Sails Like a Hawk, and as Silently

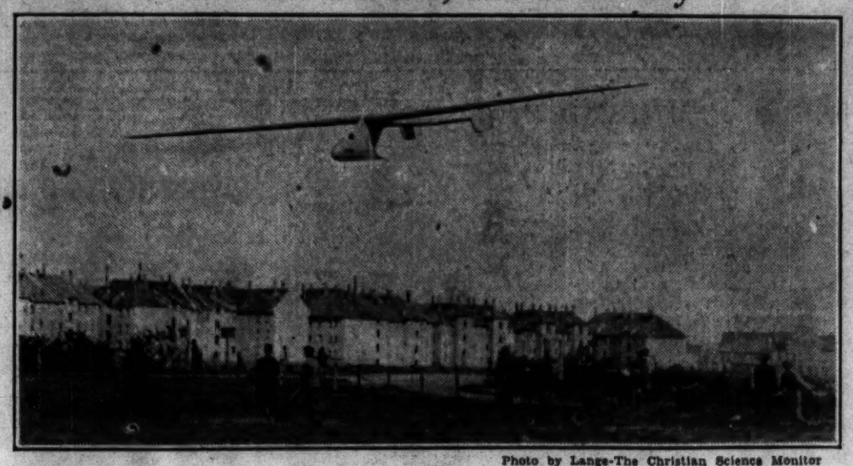

Photo by Lange-The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD'S LARGEST GLIDER ON TRIAL FLIGHT NEAR VIENNA

GARFIELD LOOKS FOR LIBERALITY ON DEBT REVISION

Chairman of Politics Institute Outlines Its Final Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 16—Confidence that American public opinion will take a liberal view on war debt revision, was expressed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the Institute of Politics, in announcing the final program of the twelfth session which opens July 28.

Dr. Garfield holds it is unthinkable that America will not rise to the opportunity for world economic recovery opened by the Lausanne reparations agreement. While official policy sharply separates between reparations and war debts, these are somewhat like "bread and butter" in their meaning to the "man in the street," he adds.

Liberal Americans are expected by Dr. Garfield to recall President Hoover's words in his moratorium statement of June 30, 1931, and to sympathize with their intent.

"I am sure the American people have no desire," the President said at that time, "to attempt to extract any sum (from our debtor nations) beyond the capacity of any debtor to pay, and it is our view that broad vision requires that our Government should recognize the situation as it exists."

Dr. Garfield believes that this realistic view will play a large part in effecting solution of the obligations.

"The initiative has been taken," he said. "The Lausanne accord, like a modern-day miracle, has sent a thrill through the nations of the world. Shall we let it pass, or will the United States rise to a great opportunity?"

Dr. Garfield indicates that the Lausanne action has thrust intergovernmental debts into the forefront of the institute's program. The subject naturally aligns itself with the purpose of this session, which is to analyze American relations with Europe and the Far East.

"The program," Dr. Garfield continues, "includes the problems uppermost in American minds at the present time. Indeed, it includes nothing else. Candidates and personalities are no part of the institute's business. But the internation.l issues bound to be raised in the presidential campaign of this summer are of the essence of the problems the institute proposes to explore."

Leaders of discussion in the broad field of the institute's program are to come from England, France, Germany, Italy and the Far East. Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a member of the House of Peers and of the Imperial Academy of Japan, will set forth his nation's position in relation to the Asiatic mainland. Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the United States and former defender of China's case before the League of Nations, will present the Far Eastern situation from his standpoint.

Dr. Nitobe is to deliver the convocation address on July 28. In addition, he will take part in round-table discussions and lectures. Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, will assist Dr. Yen in presentation of Chinese viewpoints.

Lectures open to the public on six evenings are announced by Dr. Garfield. The first is to be by Prof. Herbert von Beckerath, Bonn University, on "Possibilities of Economic Planning—the Actual Situation in Germany;" second, by M. Pierre Lyautey, editor of La Journee Industrielle, Paris, on "The Industrial and Economic Organization of France;" third, Dr. Luigi Villari, Rome, on "Italy and the World Crisis;" fourth, Prof. T. E. Gregory, London School of Economics, on "The Financial Outlook in England;" fifth, Mr. Arnold Toynbee, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, on "A British View of the World Economic Order," and sixth, Dr. Nitobe on "Japan and the Asiatic Mainland."

Two groups of students, from Italy and Germany, are to attend the institute.

CHILE SEEKS RECOGNITION

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 16 (AP)—Recognition of Acting President Carlos G. Davila's Socialist Government was requested Thursday in identical notes sent to all diplomats here by the Chilean Foreign Office.

Austrian Glider, Flown Like Kite, Takes Air Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—A glider remained long enough in the air recently to give a young pilot instruction in flying.

Its operator was Mr. Robert Kronfeld, an Austrian experimenter, who indicates that gliding will be revolutionized in the near future.

Hitherto, gliding has been successful only in hilly areas, or at least over undulating territory. Gliders here needed a good start from some kind of height, allowing them to get almost directly into an air current which could keep them for a long time above the valley below.

The result has been that sports grounds for gliding have mainly been on hillsides. Now, it seems safe to predict that an ordinary stretch of lowland—a common or a large playing field—will serve the purpose equally well.

Mr. Kronfeld has evolved a new system of starting, which makes not only natural heights unnecessary, but also the other methods of raising gliders such as being towed behind airplanes or behind automobiles.

He now uses a motor-driven windlass, an idea which he took from France but developed for himself in Germany. By means of this windlass, a rope 300 feet long is attached to the glider and can be unrolled on any sort of ground. The glider rises just in the same manner as does an ordinary kite.

It was during experiments recently carried out that Mr. Kronfeld's two-seater glider, which he uses for training purposes, rose so high that when the rope was detached, the glider remained in the air long enough to enable a young pilot to receive instruction.

PHILADELPHIA NEEDY GET FRESH PRODUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 16—Fresh vegetables direct from the growers' gardens are now being distributed to needy families along the Main Line section of this city's suburbs, under a plan initiated last week by Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge of Bryn Mawr, working with the Main Line Federation of Churches.

Throughout this section, from Overbrook to Paoli, many large estates have gardens which are now bringing in more vegetables and fruit than the owners can use, and it was with this thought that Mrs. Strawbridge decided to establish a receiving station, where donations of all surplus garden stuff could be brought for distribution among the needy families of the district. Twice a week the station is open, and volunteer workers receive the vegetables during the morning and distribute them to the homes where they are most needed on the same afternoon.

NAVY FLYING BOAT NEARS COMPLETION

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—A flying boat for the United States Navy, second in size only to the DO-X, giant European flying boat, is under construction at the Hall-Aluminum Aircraft Corporation plant here. Like the DO-X, the new navy craft will be powered with Curtis engines.

While the date of completion is uncertain, construction has progressed to the point where it is certain that the craft will be assembled and ready for tests at the Hampton Roads, Va., proving grounds early in September.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD PLUMER

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Plumer, one of the chief commanders of the British Army during the World War, passed on today. He was first commander of the Fifth Army Corps and then of the Second Army of the British expeditionary force in France. Later he commanded the expeditionary force in Italy. He was made a baron after the war. From 1919 to 1924 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta and he followed Sir Herbert Samuel, now Home Secretary, as High Commissioner of Palestine. Since 1918 he had devoted himself to the interests of disabled ex-service men.

OTTAWA PARLEY TO ALLOW FREE PRIVATE DEBATE

American Trade Awaits Results of Conference With Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 16—While the sittings of the Imperial Economic Conference opening here on July 21 will be private, so as to permit the utmost freedom of speech among the delegates, arrangements will be made for public announcement through the press of the general progress of the conference. Publicity arrangements will be under the direction of Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways of Canada.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16—American importers and exporters are looking forward to the British Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa to formulate measures in which other nations may later coöperate toward revival of trade, according to Mr. Gardner L. Harding, acting secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Mr. Harding sees the United States as "an indispensable partner in the economic stability of the British Empire," and in a statement today stresses the importance of Anglo-American trade. He recalls that the United States is Britain's best customer and asserts that American interests in the purpose of the conference are not that of a trade revival, but of a partner in prosperity.

Vast Interchange of Trade

"The industries of the United States have spent approximately 33 cents within the British Empire out of every dollar's worth of products purchased abroad in recent years," Mr. Harding continued. "Our value as a customer of the British Empire, as measured by our merchants during the last normal trading year, 1929, is approximately $1,000,000,000, excluding our $400,000,000 purchases from England herself. Thus we effected 25 per cent of our purchases abroad from the British Empire, excluding Great Britain. This is almost as favoring a position as that of Great Britain herself, whose purchases from the Empire in 1929 amounted to about 28 per cent of her total imports, to the value of about $1,500,000,000.

"Since the depression these values have changed, but the proportion is the same. In 1931, our purchases from the British Empire amounted to $617,000,000, or less than half their total in 1929, but they are still about one-third of our total imports. Taking into consideration the severe price recessions of the past two years, especially in rubber, tin, jute and other Empire products, the actual volume of our import trade with the Empire has only diminished by between 20 and 25 per cent.

"But the fact that the value of this vast trade could be cut in half in two years, under adverse world trading conditions, should, we believe, reinforce the views of those economic statesmen of the British Empire who insist that the United States should be treated not merely as a competitor, but as the greatest of the Empire's customers.

Prince's Counsel Commended

"In the British possessions, dotted all over the world, we buy more than we sell. Such is the case, for instance, with India, British Malaya, Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Gold Coast and Nigeria in Africa; Aden, N. F., and British Honduras. We sell more than we buy in the cases of Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, the Irish Free State, Great Britain herself, and several other sections of the Empire.

"But few Americans realize that in the British Empire, as a whole, excepting Great Britain and Canada, the United States has an unfavorable trade balance. In the case of Canada our favorable trade balance of $300,000,000 is fully offset by the expenditures of our tourists, by the payments by American companies of interest on Canada's investments in this country and other items. A considerable part of our so-called favorable balance with England is also offset by similar items, plus other important 'invisible' items, such as those of shipping and insurance services."

Mr. Harding quotes "the fine and statesmanly counsel" which the Prince of Wales gave the members of the British mission to Ottawa on July 1, when he spoke of the interdependence of the nations and the need for measures in which all countries can coöperate.

"The last report of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce closes with words which every American can reciprocate," he continues. "'In consolidating our imperial position, we should regard it as a means, not of injuring world trade, but of increasing our capacity to contribute to it and to the general well-being of the world.'"

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Vivian Cook, Lansing, Mich.
Charles H. Hale, Chicago, Ill.
Hazel Harper Harris, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. Marjorie Boyes Lehrman, Chicago, Ill.
Marian F. Brazelton, Chicago, Ill.
Ida M. Titus, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Clara W. Thompson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Seine Thompson, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Rita Wilson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. James Floyd, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Fred A. Stephens, San Diego, Calif.
Margaret Hutton, San Diego, Calif.
Ruth Hutton, San Diego, Calif.
Francis A. Cox, New York, N. Y.
Emma L. Tonney, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, New York, N. Y.
Charles S. Harris, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary E. Harris, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kate V. Taylor, New Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Edna A. Smith, Norwich, Conn.
Harmon L. McIntyre, Seattle, Wash.
Gertrude Baldwin Tinker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Robert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mina B. Spaulding, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillie Roos, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Goldena O. Gillette, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Guy F. Downing, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Catherine S. Reynolds, Indinapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Minnie H. Mundt, Chicago, Ill.
Henry F. Mundt, Chicago, Ill.
William L. Cornell, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Elsie Eisenstein, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ann Steinberg, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Etsinger, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Ida Wiggins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Hayes, Harvey, Ill.
Mrs. Lina J. Heppner, Glenview, Ill.
Mrs. Lottie W. S. Tarbox, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Hester J. Horton, West Haven, Conn.
Herbert W. Horton, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Hester Horton Templeton, Camden, Conn.
Mrs. Mary L. Law, New Haven, Conn.
George A. Law, New Haven, Conn.
Sarah L. Martin, New York, N. Y.
Augusta M. Scott, New York, N. Y.
Helen F. Evans, Norristown, Penna.
Janice H. Evans, Norristown, Penna.
Janet F. Rice, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Alice J. Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elinor D. Rose, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Irene Zivelg, San Antonio, Texas.
Robert Castello, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Baker.

Back-to-the-Soil Movement Gaining

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The call of the soil and other reasons drew 252,000 more city folks to the farm last year than moved to the city.

Statistics made public yesterday by the Department of Agriculture showed that 1,472,000 persons left the farms for towns and cities and 1,679,000 moved farmward.

The farm population on Jan. 1, 1932, was placed at 31,260,000, as compared with 30,612,000 at the beginning of 1931.

The department described the increase as the "largest and most significant" in the 10 years that population changes have been estimated. For seven years of the decade, annual decreases were reported and only during 1930 and 1931 were appreciable gains indicated.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION URGED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — An Empire fair, similar to the great Wembley exhibition, may be staged in Canada, according to Mr. B. M. Bellasis, exhibition manager of the British Industries Fair, who arrived here en route to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

He stated the British Cabinet had not considered such an exhibition, but the scheme would probably be discussed at the conference. Preparations for such an exhibition would occupy two years, if it were to be truly representative of all parts of the Empire.

Economics Shackled by Politics

* * *

Everybody Searching for Ways to Prosperity; Freedom of Exchange Among Fundamentals

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—From the man in the street to the economic expert, everybody is discussing the measures that should be taken to restore prosperity. It is necessary first to ascertain the causes of the recession, and it is being observed in Europe that any tendency to attribute the responsibility to a particular factor would probably lead to disappointment.

Thus there are specialists who are obsessed with the anomalous allocation of gold. Undoubtedly such allocation has helped to throw the economic machinery out of gear; but it is itself a consequence rather than a cause.

As for the development of machinery, it is obvious that while it has complicated the problem of goods distribution, there is not, in any real sense, overproduction. Advantage has been taken of the growth of industry to inflate credits, to push up prices, and to speculate in shares. But these matters tend to remedy themselves.

At the root of the trouble is the opposition of the political system and the economic system. M. Lucien Romier, a well-known French writer, lays particular stress on the economic isolation of each nation, and he points to the anomalous and precarious condition of central Europe where the politicians have multiplied the economic barriers, with unpleasant results not only for the central European countries but for the whole world.

* * *

Mr. Robert Juillard, the president of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, also insists on the opposition which has been caused between economic needs and political prejudices. World economy calls for the freest possible exchanges. National policy demands the erection of tariff walls. The peacemakers in 1919, failing to realize economic necessities, carved up Europe on purely political lines. They likewise, in making a settlement that could not endure, provoked discontent on one side and apprehension on the other; and thus intensified nationalism.

The nineteenth century saw an immense increase in population. It was favored by relative peace. Machines were invented, and transport was facilitated. Commerce was no longer local but was world-wide.

* * *

But political conceptions did not longer keep pace with the economic transformation. On the contrary, the state became more national in sentiment. It strengthened the customs barriers. It frankly adopted protection. It sought to be self-contained. Its power increased, and socialistic doctrines enabled it to control, more and more, industry and trade—though doubtless industry and trade regarding themselves as national and seeking special advantages, tried in their turn to control the state.

What is now to be done? It is clear that the political tendency to increase protection, to regulate imports, to impose moratoriums, to stop commerce, cannot provide a remedy. The only real remedy is to break down political nationalism and to establish economic federations. It would be quite unnecessary to modify the frontiers; they would have comparatively little importance.

But whether on a large or small scale—and doubtless regional accords such as were suggested in the project of a Danubian Confederation would be more practicable at the beginning—there should be an enlargement of economic areas to enable the free flow of exchanges.

* * *

Probably, however, this solution will be strongly resisted by political nationalism. It is indeed almost begging the question to make the proposal; for the trouble is the opposition of political nationalism and economic needs, and it is plain enough that the disappearance of political nationalism would change the whole conditions—but the problem remains of how political nationalism is to be overcome.

Nevertheless, even in present conditions, there is plenty of room for economic understandings between various nations, for the practice of reciprocity, for the lowering of tariffs. What often stands in the way is the existence of the "most-favored-nation" clause.

That clause is frequently harmful. But it can be denounced. If three or four or five nations can agree to enlarge the economic area, a step will be taken toward the solution. But ultimately, while politics asks only for a national area, economics demands nothing less than a world area.

Ohio Republicans Back Party's Stand For Resubmission

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16 (AP)—Ohio Republicans yesterday smothered a "dripping wet" delegation from Cincinnati and decided to stick to the party's national stand on prohibition.

Although its candidates for Governor and Senator campaigned as opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, the party's state convention overwhelmingly approved the national Republican platform, which calls for resubmission of the liquor question.

Political observers saw the hand of the national administration in the adoption of the prohibition plank and the selection of former Lieut.-Gov. Charles Lewis as campaign manager.

TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 16 (By U. P.)—The two months' strike of union employees of the Union Telephone Company has been ended by arbitration, after the company suffered 4,000,000 pesos ($1,000,000) loss from sabotage alone, the National Labor Department announced yesterday. All strikers except those arrested for vandalism were reinstated.

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Madeira bridge sets, colored grounds, white embroidery		
Peasant style bridge sets, drawn work centers and borders, colored and white		
Bridge sets from Porto Rico, appliqued		
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Recent Books — News of Music, Art, Theaters — Gardening

The Determined Rancher

Enchanted Sand. by D. J. Hall. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d. net.

THAT desire "to get away from civilization" ends humiliatingly in the equally strong one "to get back." The wind on the heath is too drafty, brother; it is good to have sniffed it but—every rabbit to his burrow! Yet as the heath becomes rarer, in the reorganization of the world, so it becomes more precious. Our civilization is furnishing more vulgarity to every square mile than any other has done, and it is more and more necessary to find a place that is untouched by it, and where it can be driven out of the system.

Mr. Hall escaped to New Mexico. He was a lawyer's clerk in London who could stand the grind no longer. He dreamed—and who has not?—of a ranch; and the ranch he got was not the ranch of his dreams. It was a remote place many miles from Santa Fé, the property of a shifty, unpleasant man who regarded his new manager as either a fool or a knave. What man who was not mad or criminal would agree to bring his wife out to this remote and filthy place, with none but Indians for neighbors, work in return for his keep and all this in the winter? But Mr. Hall was a type he could not understand, the traditional "mad Englishman," who disdains comfort and prefers to be alone, whose scorn for comfortable travel makes him a laughing stock—in which he takes a profound and secret pride. (One has only to study the equipment of English expeditions, particularly in South and Central America, to see the extent to which they instinctively decide to live in the country and not import the city into it in cans.) But above all else, Mr. Hall had fallen under the spell of the sierra, the canyons, the desert and the Indians who came and passed (in his excellent phrase) "with as little trace as sunlight through wind." Many writers have described this country and I will not say that Mr. Hall has surpassed them, but among those to whom it has been a genuine experience, he can claim his place.

He endured the ranch, worked like a slave to the wonder of the Indians, read Dante at night to keep the exotic at a governable distance. Then he moved to a lonelier but cleaner spot and, summarily ejected from that, went to live with the Indians themselves. It is said that the white man never penetrates their secrets. That Mr. Hall did go farther than most was partly due to the fact that he was not a permanent white neighbor, the representative of a fundamentally destroying and exploiting civilization, but a man "from a far country" who would return eventually and leave them alone. For the Indian is tragically aware of his dilemma, and those Indians who, seeing the necessity for adaptation, establish relations with the white man are suspect. The story of Nana'tséré who was falsely accused during Mr. Hall's stay of betraying Indian secrets, is a touching illustration of the conflict in the Indian mentality. Mr. Hall was clearly exceptional in his understanding without being sentimental. Indians, for example, he says are by British standards, awful liars; but are they, which is of far greater importance, by their own?

> It is impossible to foresee how they will act in any given circumstances. Their lives are completely governed by their religion down to the smallest action of their day. . . . When an Indian tells what we call a lie, how can we in our ignorance know what is stirring in his consciousness, what rule of life is asserting itself? Only they understand. I never heard an Indian accuse another Indian of lying. Politeness, laughter, love and hate are all subconsciously urged in them by some relative part of their inward religious life.

Mr. Hall and his wife moved out of the rest house to live in the hut of an Indian strong man, an unusually candid and fine type. The hut was made of logs plastered with mud and there was a floor of adobe mixed with bull's blood to make it smooth.

The visitors learned to make Indian pottery, and by the Indians' guidance, he was able to examine the Kiva or secret "chapel" of the pueblo. The book is full of exciting and fascinating lore, told as it was found; and there are extraordinary pictures of the rites of certain fanatical sects. In a decrepit old car the author returned home via Los Angeles, crossing the New Mexican and Arizona desert by a scarcely used route, and the story of his adventures is highly entertaining. When he got back to civilization, after his year on "the heath," he did not think much of it.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Urban's Plastic Opera Settings

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LARGE enough to measure up to international standards, and at the same time small enough to size down to local demands, must a scenic artist, like Mr. Joseph Urban, prove, if he is to have anything to do with the musical stage here. To be either a model citizen of the world or a perfect New Yorker, would hardly answer at an institution such as, for example, the Metropolitan Opera, for which Mr. Urban has designed many sets in the past 15 years. A man of his sort is sure, of course, to possess positive traits, and is likely to own up to negative ones as well; exhibiting plenty of characteristics that bear the mark of plus, and disclosing a few also that carry the sign of minus. A visitant of his kind will come bringing the fire of Prometheus and such gifts of civilization as are wanted, but he will avoid disturbing too much the established Olympian order.

That is about what Mr. Urban has done from the time he first found himself in the United States in the year 1912. He has cherished certain theatrical doctrines, but he has submitted them without undue assurance, in the manner of a good teacher, who refrains from making a display of his knowledge. He could be quite a stranger to American sidewalks and a good deal of an abjuror, all the while, of European boulevards. Forceful, he has completely changed the look of many things in the Metropolitan picture-frame; tactful, he has left some things just as they always were.

To consider what fetched Mr. Urban, in the beginning, to American shores, the director of the Boston Opera Company, Mr. Henry Russell, meditated adding Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande" to his repertory, and question arose as to who could prepare the stage. The answer brought about a new period of opera scene-painting, first in Boston and afterward in New York. Better say that it caused a renascence of the technique of scenic construction. For Mr. Urban was the artist chosen; and as soon as he got going in the Boston Opera studios, he declared himself no mere dauber on flat surfaces, but a worker in plastic forms. He didn't draw his perspectives; he built them. Whether he represented architectural shapes and spaces or reproduced landscapes, he employed a three-dimension method. When the drama called for a tower, he erected one from the ground; when it called for a garden, he had the trees fixed in the earth, instead of dangling from the sky. He attained such effects of distance as he could by placing one object behind another. Light was light and shade was shade, nothing pretended one way or the other by means of the brush. His colors went much to the cool; on the greenish order in "Pelléas and Mélisande" and on the bluish in later enterprises.

Twenty years since planning his original "Pelléas," Mr. Urban is one of a no great number of persons who labored with Debussy at solving stage problems. Moreover, he is one of probably a very few who know how far Debussy got with his projected opera on the subject of Poe's story, "The Fall of the House of Usher." To judge from what he recalls of his frequent meetings with the composer in Paris, the work had proceeded a long way, though it seems never to have been actually written down to any extent on paper. However that may be, Mr. Urban tells of having given hints for a scenic scheme for "House of Usher" as Debussy, piano at hand, outlined libretto and set forth music.

A fair amount of freedom, let us say, Mr. Urban enjoyed in the Boston Opera "Pelléas." Slight negative influence, indeed; little restraint of the minus sign. There stood Debussy, however, between him and complete liberty of imagination; and there looked on, remotely, Maeterlinck, author of the text. He no doubt felt more at ease when, at his window in the Boston Opera Annex, he sketched maquettes for Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," Février's "Monna Vanna" and Montemezzi's "Love of the Three Kings." Even here, though, German, French and Italian stage conventions had to be respected. He may be said to have completely realized himself, Urban positive and plus, only when he picked up the drawing board to pencil his fancies for Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann." Then the Urban elevated middle-stage had a place given it and a function assigned to it that it perhaps never had before and has never had, at least in opera, since.

In those Boston days, Mr. Urban's notions were rather idealistic and impermanent. Later, when he moved to New York, they became practical and we might almost say, as far as they have been applied at the Metropolitan, matter-of-fact. For the Metropolitan Opera House counts among the theaters of Broadway; and the community of Broadway, generally speaking, is of a realistic disposition. If you have one stage-level higher than another, does not somebody, coming along with a foot-rule, take note of the amount of rise and ask the reason why that measurement should prevail instead of another?

But the more you subtract from Mr. Urban's inventions the more remains. Oh, the determination of the man some fine morning to present us with an entirely re-studied Wagnerian stage! The zeal of the man, at his desk in the office of Joseph Urban, architect, in West Fifty-seventh Street, to prepare a mounting for next season's Metropolitan production of Strauss's "Elektra" that will make us all talk Greek!

'The Indian Horizon'

The Indian Horizon, by the Maharaja of Burdwan. London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 3s. 6d. net.

A GOOD service has been done by the Maharaja of Burdwan to the English-speaking world by first going to the United States on a lecture tour and then summarizing the gist of his addresses there in "The Indian Horizon."

The Maharaja speaks and writes from a point of view that is seldom heard above the clamor of politicians. He is not, as one might suppose from his titles, one of the ruling princes of India. He is a landowner in British India, a descendant of a Rajput chieftain who migated to Bengal 300 years ago and carved out for himself estates which today cover more than 4000 square miles and include some 2,000,000 people.

A very large part of British India is owned by semi-feudal landlords, some of whose possessions are equally imposing with those of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. Nor does this landed aristocracy just own land. It possesses also important feudal rights—and duties. The more enlightened landlords, among whom is the Maharaja of Burdwan himself, run schools and hospitals and make themselves responsible for the general welfare of their tenants. They are in fact in much the same position as were the medieval English barons.

Clearly, the views of such a class must carry considerable weight in the political readjustment of India that is now in progress, and the Maharaja of Burdwan is peculiarly fitted to be their spokesman. He has taken an important and honorable part in the government of his country for several decades. He has broken with the restrictive shackles of caste orthodoxy without going to the extreme of either political or religious radicalism.

As one would expect from the progressive pen of such a writer, "The Indian Horizon" abounds in constructive criticisms. The Maharaja steers a middle course between Mr. Gandhi on the one side and the British on the other. He frankly analyzes the difficulties of the Hindu caste system, the Hindu-Moslem differences, and the political aspirations of the Indian National Congress.

"The Indian Horizon" should thus do much to dispel many and grave misconceptions about India. Among them is the idea, quite commonly held in the United States, that the Indian Congress is a legislative body on all fours with the Congress that sits at Washington. It is of course nothing of the sort. It is merely a political party with a membership mainly, though not exclusively, taken from the higher and middle castes of Hindu orthodoxy.

The Maharaja's political aspirations differ widely from those of the Indian Congress. He stands for the progressive attainment of self-government until India reaches the goal of Dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He opposes introduction of the British parliamentary system as unsuited to the needs of India.

With the new Indian Constitution already in the melting pot of a joint committee of the two houses of parliament at Westminster, no one who wishes to understand the problem of India can afford to overlook "The Indian Horizon."

A. G. L.

Rochester Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Six guest conductors will share the leadership of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra for the 1932-33 season, its second without a resident conductor. The guest conductors, just announced by Mr. Simon N. Stein, president of the Civic Music Association, will be:

Mr. Eugene Goossens, for six years director of the Rochester Philharmonic, now with the Cincinnati Symphony; Mr. Walter Damrosch, last heard here several years ago with the New York Symphony; Mr. Fritz Reiner, who conducted one concert here last season; Mr. Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor of the Rochester Civic Orchestra; Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Halle Concerts at Manchester, Eng., and Mr. Artur Bodansky, director of the orchestra of the Society of Friends of Music in New York.

Contemporary Music in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Part I

Vienna

IN CHOOSING Vienna for their tenth annual meeting, the International Society for Contemporary Music have returned to the country where the society was formed. It was in 1922 that a group of young Viennese musicians, including Alban Berg, Egon Wellesz, Rudolf Réti, Paul Stefan and others formed the idea of calling a meeting of their colleagues from the formerly belligerent countries to Salzburg. An improvised festival, held in 1922, served to acquaint the musicians of many different countries with international musical production, and laid the corner stone for what has since become an annual function.

The 1922 meeting and those which followed immediately upon it filled an actual need. Eight years of war and post-war seclusion had suspended mutual artistic intercourse. It was only at the 1922 Salzburg festival that Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Honegger, Poulenc, Auric, Casella and Malipiero—to mention only a few representative names—were "discovered" by central European musicians. Those of France, England, Italy and America, on the other side, only became acquainted with the work or even the existence of Schönberg, Berg, Wellesz, Webern, Bartók, Kodaly or Hindemith in 1922. What we heard at Salzburg then was the summing up and harvest of eight years.

Accumulated Riches

Modern music, so to say, played its trump cards at that first festival, and the output of eight years was sufficiently important and valuable to serve for three or four succeeding festivals. Since then, no new Stravinsky, or Prokofieff, or Schönberg, or Berg, has come to light, and the committee of the I. S. C. M. now faces the increasingly difficult task of turning up sufficient interesting material to fill the programs of what has become a compulsory annual institution.

It cannot be said that the latest festival has brought to light even one epoch-making new work or composer. Some were good, many interesting—but the best of the works here performed had previously been heard elsewhere and therefore were not dependent upon a festival occasion to find recognition. Besides, the Golden Age of modern music would seem a thing of the past. In 1922, and even several years later, conductors and societies were eager for new names and works—today, with economy enforced by general conditions making rehearsals a costly luxury, experimental modern music finds a more limited market than ever before.

The new and startling ideas of 1922 have lost much of their interest and constructive value. The twelve-tone theory simultaneously exploited by Arnold Schönberg and Josef Matthias Hauer, for instance, was a fascinating slogan of the first festival. Today we find its practical use still confined to central Europe alone. Norbert von Hannenheim's Piano Concerto, the chief new example of the twelve-tone system at the festival, showed the theory still in an experimental stage. The concerto is erratic music with plenty of running, restless figural work (the type which the German modernists term "Bewegungsmusik") in the first movement, and mere shreds and patches of broken motives in the last.

The Haba System

Alois Haba's quarter-tone theory—another novelty of 1922—also has found few followers, and these belong exclusively to Haba's own circle of Czech compatriots. Miroslav Ponc epitomized the Haba system with a "Prelude to a Greek Tragedy" which, though only distantly related to Greece and to tragedy, was talented music in itself, without revealing a profitable development of the quarter-tone theory. Despite the innovation of a quarter-tone harmonium, the widely discussed quarter-tones are hardly distinguishable in the piece, and the impression is that of an orchestra playing slightly out of tune all the way through.

To encourage and enrich the influence of the different national groups upon each other would seem to be one of the objects and aims of the I. S. C. M. festivals. That aim we find realized only to a small extent. The gap is still unbridged between the intellectual, radically experimental tendencies of the Teutonic group and the more "optimistic" and light-hearted style of the Latin nations. Claude Delvincourt's orchestral suite "Bal Venétien," or Jean Francaix's "Eight Bagatelles" for string orchestra—liquid, well-formed music of the nonoffensive type—still place elegance over progressiveness at any cost, and Malipiero's "Cantari alla Madrigalesca," for string quartet, or Vittorio Rieti's "Serenade" for violin and 11 instruments, though they treat tonality with freedom, still cling to the Italian ideal of traditional form and clarity—music that is always pleasant and never any too deep.

As for the English group, Arthur Bliss, in his fine Quintet for oboe and strings, has east memories of his "avant-garde" beginnings far behind him, whereas Walter Leigh's Viola Sonata shows the influence of Hindemith's modernism upon a sound and inherently conservative talented composer. Tibor Harsany, Hungarian by birth and absorbed by France steers clear from ultra-modernism in his brilliant and excellently built Nonet for strings and woodwinds.

Mr. William Auerbach-Levy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MAKING no preliminary sketches on paper, Mr. William Auerbach-Levy works direct upon the copper in doing his etchings. "I find that my line is more spontaneous and vital when set down under an expressive impulse than when transferred from paper," he said. "When working upon the copper, there is a larger margin of possible mistake, of course. When the line is not right, under such conditions, it won't do at all. You might as well start afresh. Nevertheless, work done direct upon the copper tends to an increase in accuracy because of the greater concentration involved."

Mr. Auerbach-Levy was talking with a visitor in his studio in Washington Square South. Turning over some of his prints the artist discussed his work. "Students at the league where I have a class in etching are terrified at first at the notion of working direct on the plate. But after a few experiments they see that crisper expression is possible to them, than when they use paper sketches, which often yield a line dry and without sparkle when copied on to the copper.

The artist showed his visitor an etching of a French village square with a huddle of houses set at a score of angles, and involving almost endless problems in perspective. He agreed that one would need many years experience in drawing to attempt such a subject without the aid of sketches. Here was one of the character studies which form perhaps the majority of Mr. Auerbach-Levy's subjects. It depicted an elderly French workman sitting at his ease after the day's task, looking conspicuously dressed up in a voluminous felt hat that had a character of its own. The etcher said: "He was so much concerned about that hat that I asked him how long he had had it. 'Twenty-six years,' he replied. 'But how could even a very good hat, such as that, last so long?' I asked. 'You see, for a long time I wore it only on Sundays. Then twice a week, and after some years three times a week. Now I wear it every day.'"

One of his newest things, a block print in color portraying Mr. Eugene O'Neill, is attracting much interest. Here is to be noted the artist's ability to accent the characterizing elements of the subject. A portrait of a Jewish scholar is marked by the delicate line, all rhythmic undulations, with which the artist feels out the direction and volumes of the individualizing contours that distinguish the individual from the type, while remaining true to the type. The process of defining these characterizing planes, the artist said, is emotional and impulsive, when at its best.

Of special appeal in a subject will often be some sort of highlight, like the little soft flare of illumination in the hair at the center of this tenement child's forehead. Her eyes have a depth which the artist surely intensified during his interpretation of a frail and sensitive girl who has a vision of a larger life than is now open to her, hedged in by tenements. This plate so interested some settlement workers that the etcher donated the use of it to them as an illustration for the cover of a report on work done on the New York East Side.

Mr. Auerbach-Levy is one of 20 American artists selected to contribute one plate each to a collection of George Washington etchings to be published in the autumn by Yale University Press. His subject was the courtship of George Washington and Martha Custis. The subjects were specified by the editor of the work, and the general undertaking is under the supervision of Mr. John Taylor Arms.

E. C. S.

Cook's Tours

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Globe Theater, "Ourselves Alone," by Noel Scott and Dudley Sturrock; produced June 15, 1932. At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, "Sweet Lavender," by Arthur Pinero; revived June 18, 1932. At Prince Edward's Theater, "Fanfare"; book by Dion Titheradge, music by Henry Sullivan, lyrics by Desmond Carter; dances by Ralph Reader, décor by James Reynolds; entire production compiled and staged by John Murray Anderson; produced June 23, 1932.

We are glad that this revue, "Fanfare," has brought Mr. Joe Cook to England. He has no parallel on the London stage. We have comedians who can dance, even comedians who can sing; but none who, like Mr. Cook, united in his own person the capacities of comedian, dancer, acrobat, and juggler. Mr. Cook exploits the humors of incongruity. Everything that he does is ridiculously out of proportion. He is the sort of man who would crack an eggshell with a steam hammer. Being rather small, he wears a preposterously high silk hat; when asked for a subscription to some charity, he takes out a huge purse, containing a whole series of other purses, each smaller than the last, and then, finally coming to the least of all, blandly wants change for a halfpenny. The book out of which he reads an edifying little story to the audience is brought onto the stage in a box so enormous that it requires two men to carry it; and when he wishes to crack a few nuts he uses a large apparatus made up of whirring wheels and belts. It is all somewhat like a Heath Robinson cartoon suddenly animated.

Miss Violet Loraine

But Mr. Cook is not the only attraction of "Fanfare." This revue brings back Miss Violet Loraine to the stage after an absence of years. She received a tumultuous reception on the second night, which was justified when she recalled songs which she made famous during the war. June also dances gracefully through many highly spectacular scenes, including a sugary interpretation of Oscar Wilde's story, "The Nightingale and the Rose," which is not so successful as a previous miming of a Wilde story in another of Mr. Anderson's revues. The whole show is one of the noisiest we have ever heard, so noisy indeed that conversation while the performance is in progress is quite difficult. There is some amazing tap dancing by the Condos brothers, who appear to have swivels where ordinary people have knees.

If "Fanfare" brings America, in the person of Mr. Cook, to England, "Ourselves Alone" takes England, in the persons of the audience, to Ireland, the Ireland of a decade ago, when the Sinn Fein troubles were at their height. "Ourselves Alone" has tremendous pace and excitement. It is melodrama that occasionally becomes something better, and which, even at its worst, never loses its grip. Nevertheless, it was withdrawn after its second week.

"Sweet Lavender"

Pace and excitement are, perhaps, the last qualities in the world that one would ascribe to Sir Arthur Pinero's "Sweet Lavender." This is the play with which Mr. Arthur Farrell, who has succeeded Sir Nigel Playfair in the management of the Lyric, Hammersmith, has chosen to open his régime. Compared with the Schneider Cup progress of the modern play, "Sweet Lavender" reminds one of the old stagecoach. But it has a charm about it.

The exaggerated simplicity, ignorance, and general weakness of intellect of this tiresome girl are, indeed, somewhat trying, revealing, as they do, at tedious length, an ideal of womanhood long since happily departed; and Sir Arthur's use of the soliloquy in a play ostensibly realistic makes it impossible to take "Sweet Lavender" very seriously. But the character of the impetuous and irrepressible American who comes awooing in face of the blankest discouragement is wholly delightful, and Miss Gwynne Whitby makes an attractive picture of Minnie Gilfillian, the object of his devotion. Mrs. Gilfillian herself is the occasion of some amusing moments, and Mr. Baliol Holloway's performance as the golden-hearted barrister, Dick Phenyl, would be very effective, if only we could believe in Phenyl's existence.

H. H.

A society for presenting international exchange concerts has been formed, with headquarters in Vienna. Dr. Hans Pless is president. Works selected will be presented in Europe and in the United States.

Mr. Arthur Rosenberg's "The Birth of the German Republic," reviewed in these columns Feb. 13, is published in the United States by the American Branch of the Oxford University Press, at $4.75.

An Adventure in Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Huron, Mich.

TWO friends of flowers, living in a delightful home facing the blues, grays and greens of Lake Huron, have wrought, with the willing help of workers and an imaginative daughter of a concrete manufacturer, an effect new and freshly lovely as a background for their garden.

"Some call it our rock garden, but we are content to call it merely 'The Steps,'" the young woman gardener explained. "When we came here a natural knoll seemed the only sunny open space for a garden. Being amateurs we first sowed poppy seeds broadcast, but these washed down with the rains, and our blossoms opened in a heap at the foot of the incline.

"Broken pieces of cement sidewalk were then tried, dividing our hillside into three sections or terraces. For the first blooming we planted the snowy arabis with some other flowers, but the arabis alone gave us satisfactory reward for our labors, and our attempt to use broken concrete resulted in something very like a stone quarry. The sand failed to hold, and frost that winter heaved the pieces grotesquely. We considered real stone, but that was expensive and too thin for our needs.

"Then one day we went to the cement works, where the daughter of the proprietor was in charge, a young woman with imagination. There we found some dark red cement slabs displayed as samples. A happy inspiration, the picture of softly tinted steps came to me. Fortunately for us the young woman added to her imagination a willingness to experiment. After some discussion we agreed to purchase the result of her experimentation whatever it might be. Our garden venture was becoming an adventure, an adventure in steps!"

Finally, delivery was made. There lay the manufactured piles of soft reds shading to pale pink, also blues, greens and yellows with some white ones, each group running the ladder of tints and offering new possibilities of beauty.

"We began to lay our colored steps hit or miss, and things went on so smoothly that the men in their haste to finish were sure all could be placed by the following afternoon. In the quiet of that evening of early spring when the men had gone, we studied the result of their labors. The colors, we found, were lovely and soft, yet something was wrong. We felt the arrangement of color was faulty. The whole was not restful.

Natural Effect Achieved

Then we realized that horizontal lines would be restful and normal, since they follow the strata of natural rock. Accordingly, when morning came we went to work again. The lower steps we made of the deeper shaded slabs, the red running up into flesh and sometimes into lavender; the greens growing lighter toward the top. On the north edge we used blues entirely, expecting to plant certain flowers there. Cream and white stones formed the top steps. Naturally, the picture will improve with age, for as low-growing rock garden plants placed in cracks enlarge and spread, bits of the colored rock will be chipped away for them."

Arabis was already planted, and in snowy bloom when the steps were placed. Stones were laid around this so that it looked like an irregular triangle. Some baby plants were placed on the lower steps and scattered through the stepping-stone paths. Now each spring one of the prettiest sights is this "drift" of "snow" with a few "flakes" blooming at the foot of the incline.

Spreading low lantana in red and yellow bloom curls over pale green steps, while another with pink, lavender and cream flowers is placed against a cream background. Along the line of blue slabs at the north edge is fairylike cobalt lobelia, while in crevices of the lower steps of blue, the gold and gray of California poppies accent the picture. Graceful rosettes of sedum with pink coral buds lie against the green, and lower down Chinese forget-me-nots add brightness.

More Color

Coleus makes lovely warm harmony against pink rock. Veronica blooms in the northern section, its graceful spikes the exact shade of its neighbor, lobelia. Several elflike tiny creeping plants are started in nooks and crannies between the stones, promising lovely irregular effects. Among these is Gold Dust, sunny perennial alyssum, saxatile compactum.

The width of the stone steps is about 26 feet, leaving space on each side and at the top of the slope for a frame. To the north, lilacs, spiky white artemesia, pink astilbe and yellow Souvenir gladiolus flower, and below them on the hill wine-colored Duchess of York gladiolus and Sunset phlox. At the top are white lilacs, green and white leaved dogwood and groups of formal funcia with its lavender bells. Caprice iris of Chinese lavender, peonies, white and deep red and velvet magenta mullin pinks frame the steps on the south.

At the foot of the steps delphinium, asparagus fern, pom pom asters and others bloom in turn, leading by a flagged path to the outdoor living room or lawn. Here a silver gazing globe reflects the picture of the steps, a rustic swing offers opportunity to enjoy the whole and a fan-shaped bird bath of concrete in a far corner attracts garden songsters.

MARTHA M. SMITH

My Garden Hobby

Blacon, Chester, Eng.

Dear Garden Friends:

In the Monitor I see a "note" which reads "where are the rest of you gardeners from other parts of the world?" This has given me courage to write about my favorite hobby.

We have here truly "Love's Garden," for its contents are without money and without price for most of the plants and shrubs are treasured memories of some generous friend the only exceptions being fruit trees from a firm near by and bulbs from a Monitor advertiser. The giving and receiving of cuttings and roots is a lovely game.

The plan is in miniature to some degree of my old home garden, excepting of course such tall trees as cedar, laurel, and ornamental firs, and perhaps some day these will be added. The soil is fertile and grows roses and fruit trees to perfection (Two miles away is a world famed rose nursery). The ground is said to have lain fallow for a century so is giving of its best. For the first few years I asked nothing better than numerous seedlings and cuttings to take root, the place I admit looked a wilderness but many are the little gardens that have been supplied with plants I have grown in this way and the owners with these for a start have been greatly encouraged in an apparently difficult task. My ambition is to have a rather wild garden where wood hyacinths (known here as the bluebells) violets, daffodils, snowdrops and anemones grow in glorious profusion. Rock plants are interesting and from the living room window there is a view to which has now been added a pillar in crazy rock work the hollow interior filled with soil and providing root room for the rock plants in various pockets on the exterior. The whole is surmounted by a pewter covered sundial, and looks quaint with brightly colored flowers around it.

Best wishes to all. (Mrs.) V. M.

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Upper left and right—Courtesy Charlotte Furniture Company. Upper center and lower right—Kiise Manufacturing Company. Left and center—Stickley Brothers

Group exhibits at the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition. Upper row, left to right—Louis XVI and Directoire treated in modern way. Apartment living room. Biedermeier dining and living room ensemble, the "Weimar." Lower, left, center—"Pilgrim" furniture. Right—Georgian study

At the Grand Rapids Show

By LUCILE JOYCE GILBERT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE visitor emerging from labyrinth after labyrinth of display rooms at the current Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition, all filled with a somewhat bewildering array of furniture, good, bad, and mediocre, must mentally sift over the enormous quantity of material shown before realizing what a great number of excellent things are being produced in this country. Persons in the furniture trade express the feeling that there is coming to be a demand for high-grade work, rather than cheap jerry-built products, which have enjoyed a temporary popularity, and much handwork, much attention to detail and workmanship is evidenced in many of the displays.

Leaving out of consideration the ordinary types, the more important showings may for convenience be grouped under three headings. First there are the authentic reproductions of antiques. Then there are the reproductions of antique styles, adapted to present conditions; and lastly, the strictly modern pieces, which are becoming more and more worthy of attention. The second group is by far the largest, and is extremely interesting. The beauty of line of the antique is preserved, also the fine workmanship, but there is no hesitancy in making changes which make a piece more suitable for present-day needs. Antique styles which seem the most adaptable to the present mode are early American, Federal, Empire and Directoire, Biedermeier, and Georgian. The more refined styles seem to have the most appeal just at present. French provincial is still popular, but peasant types of furniture show more refinements than a few years ago. Louis XIV and Louis XV types are not much in evidence, but the more restrained styles of Louis XVI are shown.

The Authentic Ones

Considering the authentic reproductions first, we find one company specializing in this field, and showing solid mahogany pieces of eighteenth century style, which are accurate as to detail, and are of great beauty in finish and workmanship. The only changes have been made in the height of secretaries and such pieces, which were found to be too tall for modern houses, and in some very interesting beds, the heads and feet of which were developed from Chippendale chair backs. An exhibition room shows these lovely pieces against a very modern wall paper of Chinese derivation.

A type of American furniture called "Pilgrim," earlier in style than the early American, is being produced with great success by another company. These pieces, made entirely of birch, in either dark or golden brown tones, are distinctly appealing in their simple shapes and harmonious lines. They are modeled upon authentic old pieces, but the lines are more comfortable as well as more pleasing to the eye. Simple, sturdy beds, tables for a variety of uses, practical chairs, shown by this company, are all suitable for the country home or cottage, for the studio, or for the college boy or girl's room. A bedroom displayed has two beds with simple, tapering posts, with ruffled tester and coverlet of blue and white homespun, fireside chairs of extreme comfort, a tip-top table which becomes a chair with a red leather cushion (an excellent piece for dormitory rooms, apartments, or porches) a highboy, and a simple chest of drawers. This company shows many pieces of furniture suitable for institutions which are a far cry from the white iron institutional pieces of a few years ago. They are also showing painted furniture with a pleasing floral decoration. This furniture is in the moderate price class.

Other companies are selling worth-while things at extremely low cost: upholstered settees, boudoir chairs, chaises longues, and the like which are very attractive. Some are done in plain colors with ball fringe, some in patterned chintzes.

The Adaptations

Excellent adaptations are shown, among them a dining room and a bedroom in Beidermeier style. The dining-room set, called the "Weimar," has ormulu decoration of not too elaborate a type. There is also a bedroom of classical Louis XVI inspiration, painted in cream color, which is especially pleasing, as well as a number of old English adaptations with linenfold carving, and many excellent early American pieces.

Groups of both the authentic reproductions and the adaptations are to be found in at least one company's show rooms. A strikingly effective room is done in the modern Directoire manner, showing an employment of balance which is both classical and modern. The room is hexagonal, with gray-white walls and floor of painted linoleum. At each side of the long window, which is draped in pale gold, are two tall cabinets with books and objets d'art. The floor has a narrow white border and a floral design in the center. Also in the center is a round painted Empire table, with legs curving in to form a pedestal, and then outward again, and on either side of the table is placed a directoire chair of natural colored wood upholstered in pale green brocade. This company also shows a charming bedroom in Chippendale style, with wall paper of blue with white stars. They also have some very interesting modern bedroom sets.

One company, which emphasizes the ensemble idea of architectural scheme coinciding with the period of the furniture, shows some of the most elaborate complete room displays. One, for instance, is a delightful French Provincial room with walnut dado. The paper is green-blue toile design, the straight curtains have stripes of dull red and rows of little stars. While table and sideboard are of natural wood, the chairs are painted green and white. A long Georgian living-room is done in soft tones of green, gold, and rose. A small apartment living-room shows an interesting architectural treatment, with cream-colored paneling which forms an effective background for the Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and Sheraton pieces used. This paneling may be easily applied to any plain plaster walls, and adds a note of originality. The Georgian study is also particularly fine, with its paneled walls, its handsome desk, sofa, and chairs. The settee is upholstered in soft reds, and the curtains are also in red tones.

Painted Departures

While we have painted furniture with us for a long time, an interesting departure is noted in this show. Many of the Georgian, Empire and Biedermeier pieces are painted white or cream, and an unusual feature is the use of a few pieces painted in light colors together with pieces in natural dark wood. In the show are a number of these chairs in white, for the most part of Chinese Chippendale style. There is a handsome Chippendale dining room, mostly in mahogany, but with several chairs in bone white, upholstered to match. This company also shows some striking modern furniture in rare woods and metals, some of moderate price, and other sets which are quite expensive.

Reed furniture seems to have come into its own, and is in excellent taste for porch use, or for cottages, yachts, and trailers. The exhibition includes some interesting small chairs, as well as a chaise longue which is very nearly a whole set of furniture in itself, with its compartments for books and magazines, its shelves, and its movable features. There are groups of imported Chinese pieces which are extremely practical as well as good looking. One set is white and is extremely smart with its checked upholstery. Instead of the usual reed arms, which are never very comfortable, the arms of these sets are either upholstered or of wood. In a brown set, upholstered in brown and white, the arms are broad and are hinged like the leaves of a drop-leaf table.

A young girl's room in maple which is simple and practical is shown. The easy chair is more than vaguely reminiscent of the comfortable old Morris chair, but better looking, and the day bed, which has a real back, and real arms, nevertheless becomes a full-sized bed at night, and has a sliding shelf underneath which holds the bedding. This would be an excellent set for a bed-sitting room in a small apartment, or for a college room. Beautiful modern furniture, one set being of aluminum and black wood is in evidence. A copper-colored metal tubing appears in one chair.

Leather of all colors is prominently displayed. Reds, browns, and blacks are used as formerly, but new whites, bone-whites, and gray-whites are given a crackled effect which is sometimes repeated in the wood. One chair, of modified modern design, is of black lacquer upholstered in silver leather.

The modern furniture forms perhaps the most interesting group of all, and will be more fully treated in another article. Most of the better companies are showing it, and report increased interest in it and demand for it. One company shows handsome pieces in black with chromium trim, also a studio couch in vivid flame-colored velvet. Another shows a suite of rooms in the modern manner. Formerly there was no very comfortable upholstered furniture to accompany the modern pieces, but an exhibit revels some extreme desirable chairs and chaises longues, upholstered clear to the floor, which are adapted to the modern scheme.

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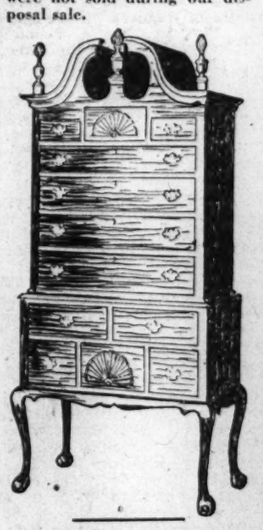

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Draw Top Table	45.00	19.75
Bookcase	28.00	13.75
Colored Etchings	35.00	14.85
Ladderback Chairs	20.00	11.95
Lounging Chairs	125.00	49.50
End Tables	35.00	16.75
Secretary Desks	60.00	21.75
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EDUCATIONAL

Business of Being a Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I WISH I knew Dad better," the 15-year-old girl of one family confided to her mother. "I don't know what he thinks about things. I'd like to know his ideas and how he feels about things that are happening every day. We hardly ever see each other. When I was a little girl we used to have talks together, but now we don't get time."

The father used to go out with her on Sunday afternoons for a walk in the woods or a visit to some interesting place. On the evenings when he was home early he would sometimes put the child to bed, making the hour memorable with games and stories.

As the little girl grew older and her life became fuller of friends, school, and various amusements, the man felt less necessity for exercising his fatherhood. Her interests became more or less alien to him, and as long as she appeared to be busy and happy, and he received no complaints about her behavior, he let the thought of her lie contentedly in the background of his life and went about his daily business which demanded so much of his time and strength. He assumed that earning enough money to support the family comfortably was the chief end and aim of his existence. It was enough that the mother seemed to know what they were doing.

His Awakening

Because he was a man possessing fine potentialities of fatherhood, and was failing in the business of being a father because of lack of understanding rather than by intentional indifference or neglect, he awakened to the situation in time to repair his mistakes, and build better for the future.

He made opportunities to talk with his daughter; he took the time to hear her confidences, and gradually got back her former trust, her childhood eagerness for his companionship. He planned little occasions which they shared alone, coming back in high spirits to tell the family of their good times. He took her to a concert, invited her to dinner in town, found that she liked to read aloud and asked her to read to him in the evening, and started good-natured discussions with her, in which he took her ideas and opinions seriously and answered them carefully and truthfully. He told her some of his ideals, his plan of life, his early dreams. He arranged to help entertain some of her friends in various ways and became acquainted with her companions, quietly influencing her contacts by his experienced appraisal of people and events.

A mother may be the finest, wisest, and most loving mother possible, but the capacities of fatherhood are also needed. The world has always needed fine strong fathers, and children have always needed the virility, the protection, the enveloping compassion, the clear, clean powers of fatherhood. The father has a particular place, a peculiar opportunity, a precious privilege in the lives of his boys and girls.

William E. Barton once said, "The Boy Scouts are having their 'Father and Son' banquets. Colleges are observing 'Dad's Day.' I am glad of it. But the best Father and Son Banquet is the home table. The best Dad's day is the day when father and son happily seek each other's companionship because they know and understand one another and care for the same things."

Mutual Respect

A father sat talking all the evening with his 25-year-old son who was planning a change in his business. When the son had gone and the parents were on their way to bed, the mother said smilingly, "You and Bob have such good talks together that I enjoy sitting still and watching you both."

"Yes, I like to talk with him," said the father, "and he seems to like to talk things over with me. He has a keen mind and a fine spirit and he is full of energy. I'm proud to have him for my son."

"The pleasure seems to be mutual," said the mother, "for only a short while ago he told me that so far he had never met a finer man than his father."

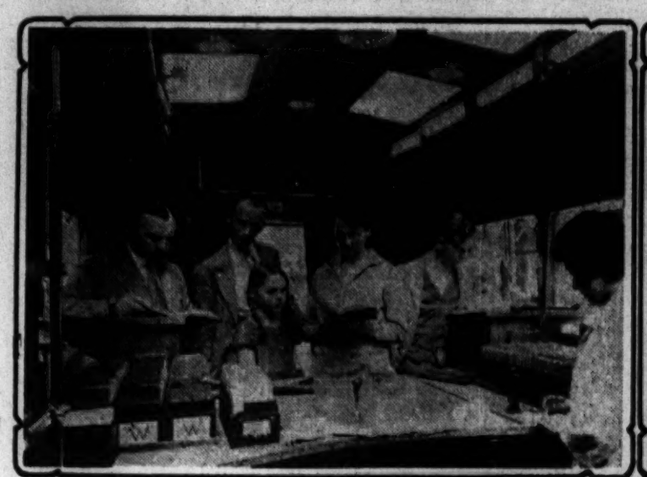
Such a feeling of respect and affection between father and son is not gained in one talk, or in a few weeks of living together. It is a slow, gradual growth of day-by-day living, of experiences met and shared, of confidence and cooperation combined with a man-to-man attitude, no matter what the difference in ages. It is the natural result of treating a son as a person, with his own personality to be developed, of realizing that a boy needs a father's love and advice and assistance to become a man. It means long hours of playing games with a son, of helping with school work, of companionship at the circus or the "show," the sharing of work and discomfort, and thinking how best to answer a son's questions and treat his problems—in fact, it means putting mind and heart and energy into the supreme business of being a father.

Because the mother is in closer contact with the boys and girls through the day, because she has the more continual care of their bodies, manners and habits, does not mean that they do not need fathering. Sometimes it is the mother who most clearly sees the need of her sons or daughters for their father, and the blessing that real fatherhood may bring into a man's life. Perhaps by her quiet influence she may bring father and children into closer, happier relationship.

To come home at the close of a hard day's work to the clamor and chatter of little children, to the arguments and vociferousness of the growing boy, is not always conducive to serenity. It may take a vast amount of patience and poise to realize that when the day's business is over there yet remains the business of being a father. Yet to become absorbed in the activities of the children, to be the playmate and companion of boys of various ages, is a certain kind of recreation that enlivens and freshens. Contacts with eager, growing minds brings its own stimulus, and admiration from a son whose eyes grow wide at father's prowess in games or cleverness at solving difficulties, brings its own balm.

The business of being a father takes time and strength, preparation and purpose; it means hours of careful thought and constructive work with precious living materials. The opportunities and privileges of fatherhood require a lifetime of effort, but its results may be tremendous, and its possibilities are unlimited.

L. L. R.



Trolley Libraries

CIRCULATING libraries which live up to their name, by means of trolley cars or motor-trucks, have caught the attention of travelers in German cities. These wandering bookshelves take the books to the readers and education to the masses. In München, for instance, the municipal "Wanderbuecherei," or circulating library, is carried about town and to outlying districts in a street car. At certain points along the trolley tracks, signs are placed, showing the exact time and day on which the book-car is scheduled to be at that particular point, to distribute its treasure to some of its 2500 customers. After it arrives, readers of the neighborhood have from two to three hours to return loaned books and to select new ones or to transact whatever business they may have at the ambulant library.

The München "Wanderbuecherei" owns at present about 25,000 volumes which are divided into various groups according to their contents, the books in each group selected to fit the taste and inclinations of one of the districts covered. A street car barn serves as storehouse for the books not en route. About 2500 volumes can be taken on each trip of the car, where they are lined up on shelves, leaving enough room in the car for a closet, a washstand and a little office equipment, while the books are handed to the public on one of the car platforms. The car requires three attendants.

Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

Lower—One of Germany's Trolley Cars That Circulates a Whole Library.
Upper—Inside Glimpses of German Library Cars.

A Read-a-Lot Summer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY hundreds of thousands of books are borrowed from libraries and read by adults every year. Recognizing that this reading is often aimless and scattered simply because the readers do not know exactly how to organize their wants, the American Library Association has sponsored a series of reading courses called Reading With a Purpose. These courses are available at almost every public library, and consist of printed pamphlets or guides, each treating a single and definite subject. Each pamphlet—there are more than 60—is written by someone who is a recognized authority on the subject treated in the pamphlet, and is designed to give a brief and general survey of the field as well as to recommend specific books to be read on the subject. The order of this reading is designated by the author, but substitutes and additions are recommended by interested librarians if the list books are not at the moment available or if the student desires to continue the subject further than the book list in the pamphlet carries it.

Since this seems to be a stay-at-home summer for many people, it will probably be, as well, a read-a-lot summer. This series offers a helpful and profitable opportunity for those who are desirous of changing from their old reading habits and want to branch off into new ways or into new fields. It is helpful, too, to those who wish to follow a hobby, or to those who desire a compact and comprehensive view of certain events in history, politics, or world events. One glance down the varied and interesting list will bring an instant wish that the summer were twice as long so that it would permit a study of all the alluring array of subjects.

Under the general heading, Our Fellow Man, there are grouped 10 subjects, each, of course, with its own pamphlet and book list. These range from "Practice in Politics" by Raymond Moley through Foreign Relations, International Relations, Farm Life, and Economics down to "Conflicts in American Opinions" by William Allen White and W. E. Myer.

Under another general heading, Thinking for Ourselves, Jesse Lee Bennet has written "Frontiers of Knowledge"—a title which will challenge anyone with a flare for pioneering. "Pleasures from Pictures" by Henry T. Bailey and "Ears to Hear" by Daniel Gregory Mason will be found profitable by lovers of art and music. Literature, drama and poetry of our own and many other countries come in for their share of attention. Advertising, salesmanship, journalism, short-story writing, gardening, capital and labor, child training, the stars, prehistoric man, and invention and society are dealt with in a masterly and impartial way in this series.

Interesting Men and Events, another general title, presents among many others, Founders of the Republic by C. G. Bowers, Representative Twentieth Century Americans by M. A. DeWolf Howe, Americans From Abroad by John Palmer Gavit, and the Westward March of American Settlement by Hamlin Garland. In this latter pamphlet the romantic spirit of the old West is captured and shown the reader. "If I were asked to indicate the most characteristic figure in American literature, or in early American life, I should describe the New World pioneer," says Mr. Garland in this pamphlet; " . . . the man who took his axe, his rifle, and his young wife and moved out into the wilderness to open a clearing in the forest and to build a cabin home. His like has never before been seen. Europe colonized in tribes, in communities. The individual explorer is a development of the western continent." Having read this opening paragraph in the pamphlet few can resist reading more; they will hasten through the brief but comprehensive and picturesque account of the pioneer to the selected book list in the back.

The Situation In Virgin Islands

New York

THE greatest single problem of education in the Virgin Islands is one of teacher-training. This conclusion has been reached by Dr. Milton E. Loomis of New York University, who recently returned from an investigation of the educational facilities of the islands undertaken by the suggestion of Gov. Paul M. Pearson. Dr. Loomis told of a summer school inaugurated in the islands by New York University for this season.

"When Governor Pearson suggested the possibility of establishing a summer division in St. Thomas," said Dr. Loomis, "I was surprised and somewhat skeptical. I remembered that President Hoover, in a recent visit, had made some rather uncomplimentary remarks about the Virgin Islands. It was Governor Pearson's proposal that we arrange to take a group of American schoolteachers to St. Thomas and provide them with university courses in education.

"There seemed to be many objections. Would not the tropical summer be uncomfortably warm? Would it not be prohibitively expensive? Would it be possible to provide a university group with comfortable living accommodations? These and a dozen other questions were propounded and to them all Governor Pearson answered, 'Come and see.' I sailed for St. Thomas on Feb. 17.

"The first view of St. Thomas was startling in its beauty." Dr. Loomis described the "green hills" and the "brilliant tropical sun," the "picturesque and cheerful natives," the steep streets, the "ideal" climate of the islands. He went on:

"The islands are of very real interest to the student of education. Under the administration of the navy, which governed from the time of the purchase of the islands from Denmark in 1917, until March, 1931, the school system had presented most of the features of the traditional American public school. More than nine-tenths of the children and a large percentage of the teachers were native, but little effort had been made to adapt to native needs a curriculum designed primarily to prepare American children for college.

"Obviously an American classical or college-preparatory education is worse than useless in the economic, social and racial environment of the Virgin Islands. With the advent of the civil government last year, under the direction of the Department of the Interior, the beginnings of educational reform were undertaken.

"Mr. George H. Ivins became director of education. Efforts were made to transform the schools into agencies for the preparation of children for the life situations in which they would actually find themselves. The work has been difficult.

"School gardens were started. A vocational education curriculum was inaugurated in the high school to provide training in cabinetmaking, basket-weaving and other vocations. But no one elected the curriculum. It was more desirable socially to be engaged in the relatively useless activities of the academic curriculum.

"The greatest single problem, however, is one of teacher-training. Many of the native teachers are not high school graduates, and very few of them have secured any professional preparation at all."

The course of study this summer will last six weeks. Eleven courses of instruction have been offered.

Family Vacation at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS SOME vacations must be spent at home, there is the problem of giving children a change and amusement. Parents need recreation as well. And this vacation outlined below was a sharing of amusements that allowed parents to follow their interests and yet educate their children.

The idea was inspired by a certain polytechnic high school where the class in commercial geography took weekly trips to gather information first hand. Robert and Dorothy, aged 11 and 13, each had a special interest in mechanics and music. But Father and Mother wanted them to be interested in the many things of this live progressive world. Father and Mother each had an interest, too. Mother enjoyed flowers and anything pertaining to a garden. Father reveled in history—especially when he could visit a museum and see the relics of another period.

But this vacation took account of a family budget where there was more time than money. The family was to take advantage of all the free opportunities of a city. Previously, Saturday shopping trips had never allowed much time to browse or study many things offered gratuitously. And now the family was to look around them and "take in" all the attractions either overlooked or sometimes thought commonplace. It was a glorious chance to broaden the interests of each member of the family, while sharing a personal hobby.

Scanned the Newspaper

The newspaper was scanned daily for excursions that cost only transportation. One of the first trips was the boy's delight. It was a visit to the main plant of the telephone company, which was holding "open house" to the public to see new mechanical equipment. Dorothy didn't anticipate much. But she admitted she "learned a lot", and her turn came when Robert and the rest of the family went to a department store recital where a well-known composer played some of his own compositions. For the first time Robert took notice, for music somehow seemed more "live" when he saw a man at the piano playing what he himself had created just as surely as a mechanic, some clever machine.

Mother had the next trip for hers, because it was a free gladiolus show at a seed store. The family for the first time saw the visions that Mother saw when she patiently dug ground for bulbs. (Incidently there was a "pet department" in this seed store that the children enjoyed.) Mother also made some of the vacation trips that summer do double duty, for when primroses were most gorgeous in a certain park, the family made a picnic of it and enjoyed supper out doors. Sometimes there were books too, packed into the lunch basket and Mother read some brief, but expert information aloud on her favorite subject—flowers. But nothing was so educational that it spoiled fun. So the rest of the family tucked in favorite reading. Only one rule prevailed, it must be interesting to read aloud for the others to enjoy.

Father's trips are really an idea for parents who don't care especially for circus crowds, for the children enjoyed the animals on his excursions. No, they weren't the animals in the park zoo. They were stuffed animals at one museum, with the backgrounds carefully reconstructed to resemble the native habitat—whether Africa or New Zealand. At another museum, there were the huge skeletons of pre-historic animals. And the museums yielded other pleasures. There were the utensils of Indians, primitive ox-carts and one world-famous painting, to be seen.

Other Treats

There was no public art gallery of any size in this city. But an unexpected treat was a showing of pictures of Indian life when a "real Indian" gave a talk, in costume, in a department store, on Indian customs. As Indian dances and music were also given, this program was unusually delightful.

Robert was always on the lookout for things less artistic and more practical. But the whole family enjoyed visiting a newspaper plant, an air port, and the studio of a broadcasting company open to visitors. After listening to and seeing a favorite before the microphone, it was much more enjoyable to hear the radio at home.

Other vacation trips included an inspection of a model home, a visit to a flour mill, a cactus exhibit at the Public Library, watching a potter with his wheel make pottery by hand, and a bird's-eye view of the city from the tallest building. Some excursions combined more than one "attraction." Again it was necessary to wait 10 days or so for something worth while. But the family really became acquainted with their environment, had a more sympathetic understanding of a number of things and while obtaining first-hand information, enjoyed themselves.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Green Scrapbook Comes to Light

AS REGULARLY as spring bursts upon me, I remember a trifle guiltily a certain corner in the attic that still contains a miscellaneous collection of hand-me-downs and what-nots that no one in the family has so far had the courage to discard utterly. There, in shabby patience, stands the small wicker rocker that the youngest member long ago outgrew; there, too, are to be found the impressive (if somewhat rusty-looking) rubber boots that the conservative member used to wear when he spent glamorous vacations in the north woods, where fish of unbelievable shape and size were caught in surprising abundance. And there, well covered with protecting papers, the green scrapbook, that yawning receptable of family "items of interest," is waiting for my annual perusal.

The family scrapbook occupied a unique place in the homes of the "gay nineties." And the green scrapbook was no exception to the rule. On this particular May morning, sitting on the attic floor with excited wasps soaring about my head and the faint odor of blossoming lilacs blowing gently in at the south window, I am conscious of a sudden thrill of anticipation as I open the clumsy old book. Being the youngest of the family by over a decade, I learned to know many of my relatives through the yellowing paper clippings that were pasted so carefully on the gummed pages of the scrapbook.

I chuckle happily as I read again the very first entry—a small-town account of my Aunt Cordelia's wedding.

"The bride," the reporter declared, "looked like a wistful flower in a long-trained, many-ruffled frock of sheerest swiss mull, down which cascades of rare family lace fell in ethereal abandon. Her veil of rich rose point, yellowed by the passing years, framed a face of exquisite and amiable beauty—" It was right there that I always paused, for I remembered certain expressions upon dear Aunt Cordelia's face that did not tally with the reporter's burst of eloquence. Aunt Cordelia had given me my first well-remembered lesson in behavior and there was nothing reminiscent of old lace or orange blossoms about the event. Upon numerous later occasions this same devoted and adored relative had, for the "good of the cause," sent me supperless to bed, and once when I had insisted upon floating a tiny turtle in her blue glass fingerbowl at a "company dinner," Aunt Cordelia had lost every vestige of "wistfulness" and taken on quite a military bearing for the moment.

No event in the family, from the arrival of a new baby to the purchase of a new riding horse, escaped the sticky pages of the scrapbook. Even the ignominious achievement of my two oldest cousins, who lost control of their high-wheeled bicycle and rode unceremoniously into one of the sparkling blue tributaries of the Chesapeake, did not elude the eagle eye of the local news reporter.

"These two favored dandies," he chronicled facetiously, "not finding terra firma sufficiently adventurous, rode their high-wheeled steed into the river, to the great amusement of the onlookers."

And on a near-by page rural wit bursts forth again: "Our friend, the new Pastor, has purchased a high-blooded Kentucky horse by the name of Chief. It has been rumored that the aforementioned equine comes of noted racing stock. However that may be, the Pastor rides and drives him with pardonable pride in his sleek beauty."

Not a relative, however remote, even belonging to that elastic brotherhood "the forty-'leven cousins" seems to have kept out of print. It is a matter of hours, rather than of miutes, to re-read the accounts of their varied experiences as I find them gathered into the pages of the thick green book; but at last I come to the back pages where accounts of momentous occasions that I can clearly recall have been carefully preserved. There, to my amusement, is the much-handled copy of a Christmas poem that I once tried to recite, only to find the gay tree beside me on the platform so delightfully disconcerting that the words of the poem were never uttered; there are the accounts, brief but highly reminiscent, of the musicales that I had played at; the programs of the plays I had taken part in. Already the years are turning backward and leaving me standing, on a certain Friday morning, between the two big classrooms in Miss Laura's "select school for young ladies and young gentlemen," striving to remember the first elusive lines of that highly-actioned poem, "The Ride of Jenny McNeil." Even today I can recall the faces of many of my schoolmates, as I stood there waiting for the familiar words to come. I can feel the smooth starched firmness of the red and white Anderson gingham that I wore, as my fingers twisted the full folds of the skirt. And then, like deep reassuring music, I can hear the sweet voice of Miss Laura herself starting me off on the first lines, starting me off indeed to such a brave finish that the young reporter who often attended our Friday recitation hour waxed eloquent in his praise.

In the scrapbook is another entry of importance—to me, if to no one else. My first book! Being too bulky to paste in the scrapbook it is simply laid between the hospitable green covers. How happily I remember the warm glow of satisfaction that came over me as I sat in the safe aloofness of the spare room, working on this book that was to be a surprise for my mother.

Having no other paper available, I requisitioned the remains of one of the yellow paper tablets that were given (with cautious reminders of their costliness) to the students of Miss Laura's Select School to work their long division examples on. Not to be outdone by the most ambitious publisher, I illustrated my poems with heavy crayon drawings. Illustrating was never my avenue of expression and no school, however modernistic, could have discovered a vestige of promise in those glaring attempts. My mother, however, did. Accustomed as she was to effusions from a none-too-legible pen, she welcomed the spurt of crayon illustrating so appreciatively that I always harbored a secret wonder as to how far she really dipped into the "poems" themselves — poems that dealt impartially with the wonders of sea and sky and land, and which would have found their logical way to the library trash basket long ago had they not secured safe shelter in the green scrapbook.

It was usually on a winter night that my mother brought out a black lacquer box and settled herself at the sitting-room table, under the soft glow of a big student's lamp, to the work of entering certain accumulated clippings in the scrapbook. Very often she would read these brief accounts to the family, as we sat about the table. I remember the thrill it always gave me to hear the one about a donation party that took place in the neighborhood. Today, as I read the account again, I seem to run along the years to those joyous days that the old scrapbook always brings back to me.

"As soon as everyone had alighted from their carriages," the village reporter declares, "they went in a body to the house and soon had the kitchen filled with an endless variety of good things for the inner man. The family were taken completely by surprise, for they had no intimation of anything until their sable watchman, Cæsar by name, gave the alarm."

There are other things pasted in the green scrapbook besides newspaper clippings—letters that have been cherished, old valentines, and, on the last page of all, a Confederate hundred dollar bill, one of the bills that my southern grandfather held on to long after he knew them to be valueless.

No doubt another year will hurry by before I look into the scrapbook again; but, when I do, it will be as fresh and as entertaining as the thrilling song of spring's first eager robin.

E. G. R. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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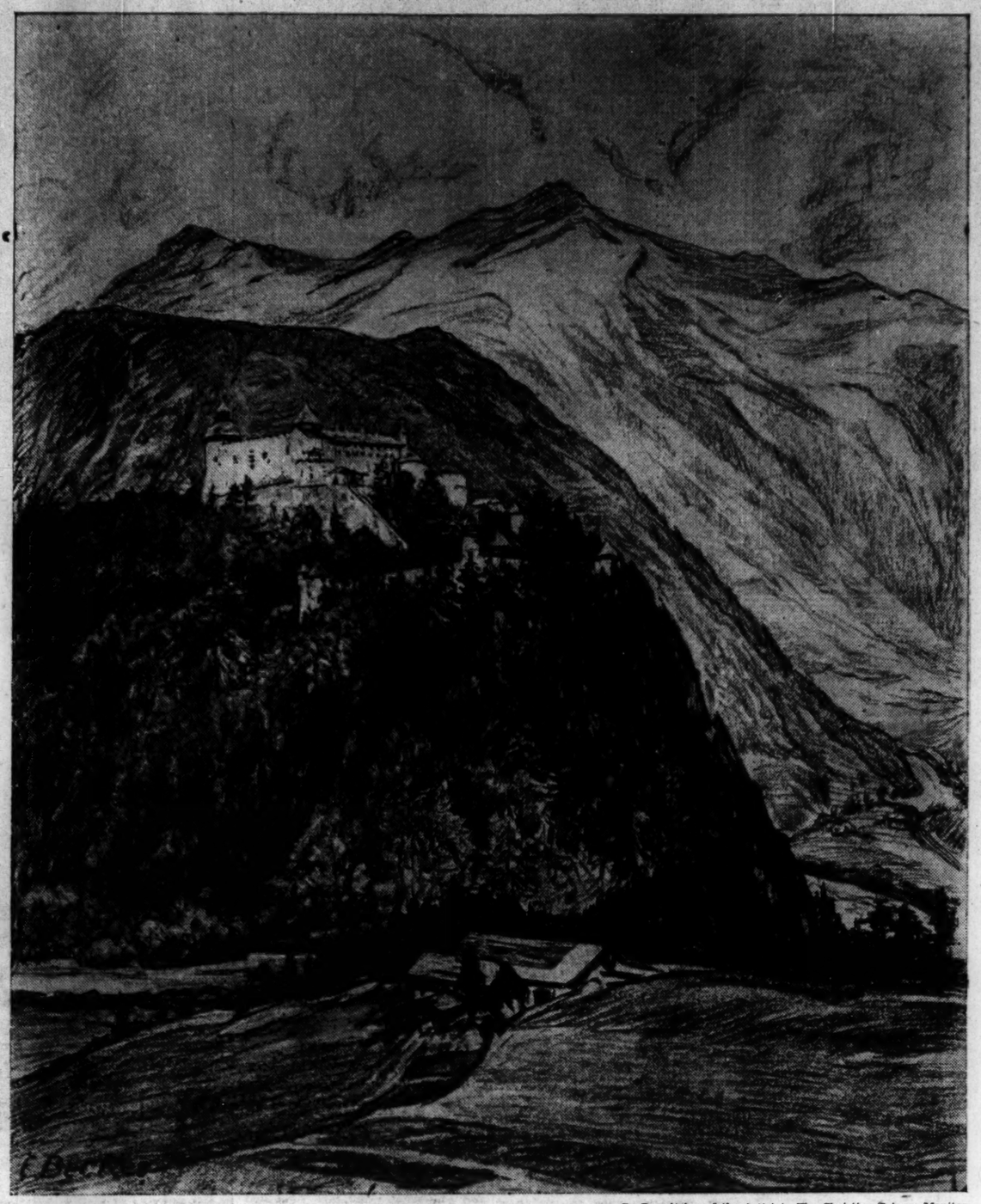

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The Ancient Fortress of Hohenwerfen, Near Salzburg, Austria: From a Drawing by Emilie Becker

THE county of Salzburg, rich in beautiful scenery, has also many fine castles, the most remarkable of which is Hohenwerfen, erected on a high mountain peak covered with a pine growth. It was built by the Archduke Gebhard, in the year 1066. At that time it was only a tower, the upper part consisting of wood. Not having been easily accessible to enemies, on account of the steep rocks, prisoners of war as well as political criminals were kept there. Strangely enough, the first prisoner was an Archbishop. That was in the year 1198, when the Archbishop Adalbert had got into a conflict with his councilors and so was banished to Hohenwerfen.

Several times burned down by different wars in the course of the centuries, the fortress has been enlarged and outbuildings have been erected on the steep slopes of the mountain. Hohenwerfen was considered the watch tower of the plain of Salzburg. After the Peasants' War in the year 1525, when again partly burned, the fortifications were modernized. In times of danger the castle was also a place of refuge for women and children, animals and goods and chattels. At the end of the sixteenth century, the fortress had been totally rebuilt, partly by Italian architects, and received its latest structure.

In the year 1611 another noble prisoner was kept in Hohenwerfen, the Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, a man of high intelligence and artistic tastes. He had aroused the discontent of the population of Salzburg by unjust rates and taxes, by means of which he satisfied his æsthetic ambitions by erecting costly buildings, such as the cathedral and other beautiful structures by Italian architects, which gave the old town its interesting character.

Within the eighteenth century Hohenwerfen lost its importance as a stronghold on account of the acceptance of modern weapons. Later on it was no longer inhabited and the castle fell more and more into ruin.

In the year 1823 the Emperor Franz I had the castle repaired and in 1898 the present owner, the Archduke Eugen of Austria, now living in Switzerland, restored it to its former style and fitted it out luxuriously with furniture, pictures and other valuable relics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But, unfortunately, in the winter of 1931 a fire destroyed part of the beautiful castle, the extinction of the flames proving difficult on account of the icy roads and want of water. Now the Archduke Eugen has rebuilt the castle; and though most of the treasures of art and of antiquity are lost forever, the proud fortress Hohenwerfen looks down again over the country from its lofty grandeur, as the above impressive and graceful picture by Emilie Becker shows. The grandfather of the artist was a warden in Hohenwerfen, and her mother had spent her childhood in this gigantic building amidst a mighty nature.

Thoreau at the Lockman's House

We rowed leisurely up the stream for several hours, until the sun had got high in the sky, our thoughts monotonously beating time to our oars. For outward variety there was only the river and the receding shores, a vista continually opening behind and closing before us, as we sat with our backs up-stream; and, for inward, such thoughts as the muses grudgingly lent us. We were always passing some low, inviting shore, or some overhanging bank, on which, however, we never landed.

Such near aspects had we
Of our life's scenery.

It might be seen by what tenure men held the earth. The smallest stream is mediterranean sea, a smaller ocean creek within the land, where men may steer by their farmbounds and cottage-lights. . . .

The small houses which were scattered along the river at intervals of a mile or more were commonly out of sight to us, but sometimes, when we rowed near the shore, we heard the peevish note of a hen, or some slight domestic sound, which betrayed them. The lockmen's houses were particularly well-placed, retired, and high, always at falls or rapids, and commanding the pleasantest reaches of the river—for it is generally wider and more lake-like just above a fall,—and there they wait for boats. These humble dwellings, homely and sincere, in which a hearth was still the essential part, were more pleasing to our eyes than palaces or castles would have been. In the noon of these days, as we have said, we occasionally climbed the banks and approached these houses, to get a glass of water and make acquaintance with their inhabitants.

High in the leafy bank, surrounded commonly by a small patch of corn and beans, squashes and melons, with sometimes a graceful hop-yard, on one side, and some running vine over the windows, they appeared like beehives set to gather honey for a summer. I have not read of any Arcadian life which surpasses the actual luxury and serenity of these New England dwellings. For the outward gilding, at least, the age is golden enough. As you approach the sunny doorway, awakening the echoes by your steps, still no sound from these barracks of repose, and you fear that the gentlest knock may seem rude to the Oriental dreamers. The door is opened, perchance, by some Yankee-Hindoo woman, whose small-voiced but sincere hospitality, out of the bottomless depths of a quiet nature, has travelled quite round to the opposite side, and fears only to obtrude its kindness. You step over the white-scoured floor to the bright "dresser" lightly, as if afraid to disturb the devotions of the household,—for Oriental dynasties appear to have passed away since the dinner-table was last spread here,—and thence to the frequented curb, where you see your long-forgotten, unshaven face at the bottom, in juxtaposition with new-made butter and the trout in the well.—HENRY D. THOREAU, in "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers."

Shipmate

For ten brief days, we sailed the same far seas,
And words were few between us.
After all,
We were two strangers, meeting but to part;
Yet, in each hour of doubt, I can recall—

For every day I watched you. Did you know?—
The faith that lit your face so tranquilly,
The fine, sweet courage in your wide, blue eyes—
These I had need of—these you lent to me!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

Erwartung des Guten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ETWAS Besseres erwarten, als die Gegenwart gewährt, ist ein allen Menschen innewohnender Zug. Erwartung stärkt die Hoffnung. Aber die Menschen brauchen etwas außerhalb ihrer selbst, worauf sie ihre Hoffnung bauen können; und der Psalmist wies den Weg, als er sagte: „Sei nur stille zu Gott, meine Seele; denn er ist meine Hoffnung".

Die meisten Christen haben nach einer besseren Zukunft ausgeschaut; aber viele haben geglaubt, diese Erwartung könne sich erst nach Durchschreitung der Erfahrung, die Tod genannt wird, verwirklichen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß jeder Mensch in dem Maße Harmonie erlebt, wie er versteht, daß das Leben Gott ist, und dieses Verständnis anwendet. Indem er einigermaßen erkennt, daß das Leben, Gott, stets überall gegenwärtig ist, erwartet und erlebt er ein inhaltsvolleres Leben, und infolgedessen vergeht sein Glaube, daß der Tod ein notwendiger Vorläufer eines besseren Zustandes sei.

Erwarten wir von unserem Trachten nach Besserung Erfolg, so müssen wir zuerst Gott als „das göttliche Prinzip alles Wirklichen" anerkennen (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, S. 275) und von dieser Voraussetzung aus täglich fortfahren, die falsche Vorstellung von einem von Gott getrennten Selbst aufzugeben. Richten wir unser Denken anstatt auf materielle Annahmen auf den wahren Begriff von Gott und dem Menschen, so verlieren wir den Glauben, daß das Böse Macht habe zu schaden, und lernen immer mehr an das Gute—an einen liebenden Vater glauben, dessen zärtliche Fürsorge für Seine Schöpfung mehr vorsieht, als wir erbitten oder erwarten können. Lernt der Schüler verstehen, daß „Gott Liebe ist", und daß Er das einzige Gemüt ist, so findet er, daß er sich bei allem rechten Streben Gott nahen und Erhörung seines Gebets erwarten kann. Diese Erwartung wird bestärkt durch Jesu Worte: „Alles, was ihr bittet im Gebet, so ihr glaubet, werdet ihr's empfangen".

Keinen Augenblick sollte eine begrenzte Auffassung vom Guten unser bewußtes Denken trüben dürfen. Das göttliche Gemüt kennt keine Begrenzung. Die uns Mangel an Versorgung, Mangel an Beschäftigung oder irgend welche gehemmte Tätigkeit vortäuschenden Annahmen des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts sind kein Teil des göttlichen Plans. Der Geist, Gott, ist die Quelle ununterbrochener, allgegenwärtiger Tätigkeit; und der wirkliche Mensch, Seine geistige Widerspiegelung, empfängt und bekundet diese Tätigkeit unaufhörlich. Etwas anderes glauben hieße Gott, die Quelle alles Guten, begrenzen. In dem Maße, wie der aufrichtige Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft diese Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins besser verstehen lernt, findet er, daß seine Erwartung des Guten sich erweitert und seine Leistungen sich mehren.

Um unser Verlangen nach mehr Gutem verwirklichen zu können, müssen wir unser Denken von falschen Beweggründen befreien. Sind wir versucht, um eigennützige Ziele —um Erfolg und persönliche Erhöhung anstatt um Dienstbereitschaft zum Nutzen aller—zu bitten, so können wir an die Worte des Apostels denken: „Ihr bittet, und nehmet nicht, darum daß ihr übel bittet". Das Herz, das sich sehnt, Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen, braucht, um dem Ziel wahrer Erwartung etwas näher zu kommen, nur Gottes geistige Ideen zu suchen und sich ihrer folgerichtig bewußt zu bleiben. Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, drückt sich immer durch Seine Ideen aus. Leben und arbeiten wir in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Prinzip, so können wir so sicher Erfolg erwarten, wie wir richtige Ergebnisse erwarten können, wenn wir die Rechenregeln sorgfältig anwenden.

Gesundheit und Glück erwarten, ohne in Übereinstimmung mit Gott zu denken und zu leben, gleicht dem Versuch, das elektrische Licht leuchten zu lassen, ohne den Strom einzuschalten. Die vom göttlichen Gemüt ausgehenden Gedanken bringen uns Gesundheit und Glück, da sie unser Bewußtsein vergeistigen. Die zielbewußte Pflege von Eigenschaften wie Ehrlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Reinheit, Freundlichkeit, Mäßigkeit und selbstlose Rücksichtnahme auf andere bahnt der Erfüllung rechten Verlangens den Weg. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 2): „Das Verlangen, das da hungernd nach Gerechtigkeit ausgeht, wird von unserm Vater gesegnet und kehrt nicht leer zu uns zurück". Auf der nächsten Seite fragt sie: „Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute?" Und sie fügt hinzu: „Dann werden wir uns die Segnungen, die wir haben, zunutze machen und dadurch geschickt werden, mehr zu empfangen". Das dankbare Herz ist eine offene Tür, durch die wir die Segnungen des göttlich Guten erwarten können.

Wer die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu beweisen sucht, findet, daß sich sein Alltagsleben in dem Maße, wie er Gott und den Menschen besser verstehen lernt, immer mehr seinen geistigen Zielen anpaßt; und dies führt ihn zu umfassenderen Erlebnissen und herrlicheren Anschauungen aller Dinge. Die Erwartung des Guten ist ein gottgegebenes Erbe, das zu beanspruchen und anzuwenden alle berechtigt sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Expectation of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE expectation of something better than the present affords is an inherent characteristic of humanity. Expectation strengthens hope. But humanity needs something outside of itself on which to base its hopes; and the Psalmist pointed out the way when he said, "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him."

Most Christians have looked forward to a better future; yet many have believed that this expectation can be realized only after passing through the experience called death. Christian Science teaches that proportionately as the individual gains a right understanding of Life as God, and puts into practice this knowledge, he begins to experience harmony. Realizing in some measure that Life, God, is always present everywhere, he expects and experiences a more abundant sense of life; and consequently his belief in death as the necessary prelude to a better state diminishes.

To seek for betterment with expectancy of success we should begin with the acknowledgment of God as "the divine Principle of all that really is" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 275), and from this premise daily continue to put off the misconception of a selfhood apart from God. Through turning thought from material beliefs to the true concept of God and man we begin to lose faith in evil as having power to harm, and gain an increasing faith in good—faith in a loving Father, whose tender care for His creation provides more than we know how to ask for or expect. Learning that "God is love" and that He is the only Mind, the student finds that in all right endeavor he may approach God expecting an answer to his prayer. This expectation is strengthened by Jesus' words, "Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

A limited sense of good should never for a moment be allowed to darken conscious thought. The divine Mind knows no limitation. The beliefs of so-called mortal mind suggesting lack of supply, lack of employment, or a benumbed sense of activity in any form, are no part of the divine plan. Spirit, God, is the source of continuous, omnipresent activity; and the real man, His spiritual reflection, ceaselessly receives and expresses this activity. To believe otherwise would be to limit God, the fount of all good. As the earnest student of Christian Science progresses in the understanding of these facts of real being, he finds his expectation of good being enlarged and his achievements increased.

In order that we may realize our desire for more of good, thought must be freed from wrong motives. If tempted to ask for selfish ends—for success and that we may be personally exalted, instead of for willingness to serve, that all may profit—we may remember the apostle's words, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." In order to approach in some measure the goal of true expectation, the heart that yearns to express love need only seek God's spiritual ideas, and consistently abide in the consciousness thereof. God, divine Mind, is ever expressed through His ideas. If living and working in conformity with divine Principle, we may look forward with expectation of success, as surely as we may expect right results when we carefully apply the rules of mathematics.

To expect health and happiness while not thinking and living in accord with God is like trying to get the electric light to shine without turning on the current. The thoughts which flow from divine Mind bring us health and happiness, the individual consciousness being thereby spiritualized. The consistent cultivation of such qualities as honesty, justice, purity, kindness, temperance, and unselfish consideration for others opens the way for the fulfillment of right desire. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 2), "The desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void." On the next page she asks, "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" and adds, "Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." The grateful heart provides an open door through which the blessings of divine good may be expected.

Each one who seeks to prove the truths of Christian Science finds that, as his understanding of God and man increases, his daily living is more and more conformed to his spiritual aspirations; and this leads him into wider experiences and more glorious views of all things. The expectancy of good is a God-given heritage which all are privileged to claim and utilize.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Edge of Evening

Blue, smoky ember—
Little, little land
Of the smouldering dusk—
Let me blow you out,
And hold in my hand
Your husk.

—CHRISTY MACKAYE, in "Wind in the Grass."

Birds in the City

The sun, rising behind the chimney-pots, found my window and flung itself between the curtains of my room. I woke to hear a clock strike four loudly. It was followed by two other clocks, equally loud. In a state of partial sleep, I found myself wondering if three new clocks had been added to the neighborhood; for only occasionally had I heard a chime of any kind, and then it had been dim and intermittent, with lengthened gaps falling between the strokes so that the counting was by no means certain.

As the chimes stopped, the birds began their chatter. City birds have city voices, unlike the full song of the country minstrels. Perhaps it is because, for the most part, they are sparrows, and, truthfully speaking, sparrows do not sing. Yet, in the minutes that followed the hour of four, the sounds that came in with the sunshine were sweet. I likened them to dripping water, big drops and little drops, thin drops and round drops, for the chirp of a sparrow differs with the bird.

Lying there with my eyes closed, I thought I saw the sparrows, the fat brown cocks with their darkly marked throats, and the thin, pale hens, so anxious and so brave. Drip, drip—drip—drip.

A pigeon crooned lazily from the edge of the roof. He thought to send me to sleep again. He had found the sun and was glad of it; and sang to himself in his own purring fashion, rolling the notes together into a succession of rounded tones, clear, so clear that he might have been in the room.

The sun poured across my face and my eyelids were lined with gold.

"The city is full of birds," I thought; "the air is alive with their song." And I went to sleep.

A muffled chime woke me at seven. It was almost drowned in a rush of passing things below the window. I opened my eyes.

"The birds have gone," I said. Yet there, on the branch of the little tree, was a thrush, singing with all its might.

Perhaps there are songs all day long that we fail to hear through the clatter of other sounds.

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STOCK MARKET IS EASIER ON PROFIT-TAKING

Early Advances Erased by Week-End Realizing—Trading Is Light

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The stock market teetered uncertainly in quiet trading in today's week-end session.

Efforts to extend yesterday's rally were only partially successful, in the face of week-end profit taking. The list developed an easy tendency in the second hour.

Union Pacific and Santa Fe were bought in some volume, rising 1½ and ¾, respectively, but these gains were not well maintained.

Oils were also fairly active, but changes were narrow. Shell Union got up ½. American Telephone sagged nearly a point, and U. S. Steel lost a fraction. Peoples Gas dropped more than 2.

The list closed with a somewhat easy tendency, with a number of declines in the leaders ranging from fractions to a point, while a scattering of issues finished slightly higher. The turnover for the two-hour session was only about 300,000 shares.

Legislative Factors

The final enactment by Congress of a relief measure which was believed to be acceptable to the White House, thus opening the way for adjournment of Congress, was the chief argument advanced by the bullishly inclined for higher prices, although it had presumably been in part discounted by the upturns of Wednesday and Friday.

Congress's continuous sitting since December had kept Wall Street more or less on edge, what with the uncertainties of possible legislation of profound economic import, but on the whole, banking leaders were inclined to express satisfaction, more or less qualified, with the measures actually enacted, and with the killing of proposals which Wall Street deemed "radical."

Business and trade surveys appearing at the end of the week still reflected little save the summer stagnation, although various sections reported that retail trade was being fairly well maintained.

In foreign exchanges, the pound sterling opened about steady, with cables up ⅛ at $3.54½. The French franc eased a little further, after dipping under par yesterday for the first time since March.

Utilities and Oils Steady

Among issues losing as much as a point were American Can, Air Reduction, American Telephone and Eastman, while declines of ½ point or so appeared at the close in such shares as United States Steel, Woolworth and Allied Chemical.

Rails were given a momentary boost during the morning. Union Pacific got up 1½ points, then lost its rise. A gain of a point in Santa Fe was reduced to a small fraction. Utilities generally held up well. Consolidated Gas got up a major fraction at one time, but closed about unchanged. There was some activity in the oils, but they failed to make notable headway, Shell Union was temporarily higher, but Standard Oil of N. J. finished with a small loss.

Commodities held up fairly well in quiet week-end trading. Cotton closed a shade higher, advances in futures ranging from 10 to 25 cents a bale.

Foreign exchanges were marked by appearance of support for the Franch franc, which had dipped below gold parity with the dollar yesterday for the first time in months. It held steady at 3.91 11-16 cents, about unchanged from yesterday's close. Sterling was about steady, with cables at $3.54½, up ⅛.

Rail Bonds Favored

Strong and widening demand for domestic corporate bonds today sent prices generally higher, although there was a fairly sharp setback in some of the U. S. Government issues.

Railroad bonds appeared to be in particular favor. Some of the old line investment favorites like Santa Fe 4s of 1995 and the 4½s of 1948, Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970 and Union Pacific 4s of 1968 were up substantial fractions. The more speculative Erie 5s of 1975 were up a full point.

Utility bonds were steady. Industrials were firm, with the oil and pipe line company bonds extending their recent gains. Packing company securities were steady.

Foreign government bonds were somewhat mixed, but good gains were made by many. Austrian 7s, Belgian 7s, German 7s, Uruguay 6s and Peru 6s were up from fractions to around 2 points.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 16	Last July 15
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
62¼	30⅞	4½a1	Air Reduction	4100	35⅛	35	35	36
36⅝	9¾	.20	Alaska-Juneau	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
3⅛	⅜	..	Allegheny Corp	1200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7⅞	3½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	1	1	1	
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	1	1	1	
87½	42½	6t	Allied Chem	9700	49¾	47½	48¼	48½
113	90½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	106¼	106	106	105½
12¾	2	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	4	4	6	5¾
15⅞	12	2	Amerada	300	17¾	17¼	17¾	17
18½	8½	..	Am Bank Note	400	7¼	7	7½	..
73⅞	29⅝	8t	Am Can	8300	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	34⅛
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	5	4⅝	5	..
39⅛	16	7	Am Car & F pf	10	20	20	20	20
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
36½	6	..	Am & For Pow ?	400	9½	9	9	8½
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
12	6	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	..
21¾	9	2	Am Ice	1200	10½	10¼	10½	10⅝
9½	3½	..	Am International	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
36⅛	3	1	Am Power & Lt	600	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
58	15¼	6	Am R&L 6% pf	100	21	21	21	24
49¾	10	5	Am R&L pf A	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	300	4	4	4	4
29¼	13⅝	3	Am Safety Razor	400	16⅜	16	16	16¾
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	28½	28½	28½	..
8⅝	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	21½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	9100	75¼	73⅝	74¼	74⅝
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1400	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12¾
12⅞	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	4	3	4	4
48	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	44	42½	44	42
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
1½	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
14⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9	9	9	8¾
34⅝	22⅛	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	23¼	22¼	23½	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	2700	25	24¼	24⅝	24
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	42½	40¼	42	40
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
12⅞	8½	1	Atl Refining	1100	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	60	60	60	..
151⅜	28¾	4t	Auburn Auto	4100	52	48½	49½	51⅛
2	⅞	..	Auto Sales pf	100	1	1	1	1
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2	2	2	2
—B—								
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	9½	9½	9½	9¾
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅜
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	8½	7⅝	8	8
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	300	6½	6	6⅛	6
24⅞	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1300	9½	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
74	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	23½	23½	23⅝	23¾
43¼	20	2	Borden	2500	23⅝	23	23⅛	23¼
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Brigge Mfg	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
60¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	20½	20	20	20
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55¼
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	35	35	35	35
1	1/32	..	Budd Mfg	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	100	10	9⅞	10	..
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	19	19	19	..
19	7	..	Byers	100	10	10	10	10
—C—								
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	700	10¾	10½	10½	10½
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	1000	26⅝	25½	26⅛	25⅝
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
16⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16⅜	16	16	16
78	25	..	Central RR of NJ	100	35	35	35	34⅜
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	5	4⅝	5	..
7	1⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2200	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N western	100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3	3	3	3⅜
24½	2	..	Chi R&P 6%	100	6	6	6	4⅝
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab		6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
15¾	3	1	Chrysler	9100	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
68	50	2½	City Ice & F pf	90	52¼	51⅜	51⅜	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
16⅛	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	1900	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20
26¼	12	3	Comm Cred A	200	12	12	12	12
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1700	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
47⅜	13⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	900	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	34⅛	34½	34⅜	35
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	2100	38¼	37⅜	38	37⅝
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	87	87	87	86
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
7½	4	..	Consol Oil	1300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	400	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
13¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	500	5¼	4⅞	5	5
⅜	1/32	..	Cont Shares	600	¼	⅜	¼	
47⅝	24⅜	3	Corn Products	700	30⅝	29½	29½	30¼
42¾	13⅜	..	Coty	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
2¼	¼	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
49⅝	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¾
17	4	.6	Cuba Re pf	10	6	6	6	5¼
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
11	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wr A	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	4½	4	4½	4⅝
—D—								
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	100	41	41	41	40
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	200	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
11⅞	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	300	10½	10	10	10
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	100	6½	6⅛	6½	..
59¾	22⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	6700	25⅞	25⅜	25½	25½
—E—								
87⅜	35¼	5	aEastman Kodak	900	38½	37¼	38	38⅝
32⅝	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	..
4	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
64	11¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14¾	14	14¾	14½
10	2	..	Erie RR	200	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4
—F—								
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	10¾	10¾	10⅜	11
54½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	48¼
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	40	40	40	40¾
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	2700	7¼	6¾	6¾	6½
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	400	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
—G—								
3⅝	½	..	Fen Am Inv	200	1	1	1	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	11	10¾	11	10⅞
15½	4⅜	.1	Gen Asphalt	200	8	8	8	8
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	3900	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40½	10⅜	3	Gen Foods	1000	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	22
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	1000	5½	5½	5½	5¼
37	28	3	Gen Mills	100	31	31	31	31
24⅜	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	4700	9	8⅞	9	9
87⅛	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	62	61	62	60½
20¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2600	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15½
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	400	55	55	55	54
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	500	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	..
54	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39
19⅝	8¼	.160	Gold Dust	1400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
18⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	400	8¼	8	8¼	..
61	19¾	7	Goodyear pf	300	23	22⅜	22⅝	22
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	18	17½	17½	17½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	300	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	15½	15½	15½	16
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	800	8⅝	8	8½	8⅞
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	300	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	600	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
1⅜	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	3030	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
⅜	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
—H—								
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	69½	69½	69½	..
11⅞	7¾	1	Holland Furnace	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	100	123⅜	123½	123⅝	123½
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	1800	13¼	12¼	12⅝	13⅛
5⅛	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
38¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	2300	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
—I—								
18½	4¾	..	Ill Central	1700	7½	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	800	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20½
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	700	5¾	5	5	5¼
117	52½	6t	Int Business M	2400	62¾	61¾	62	61½
5½	1¼	.40	Int Carriers	900	2½	2	2½	..
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	2200	13½	13	13	13
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	500	74	73½	74	..
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	400	3¼	3	3⅛	3
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	2800	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
10½	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	20	3½	3½	3½	..
2½	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	¾	¾	¾	..
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	100	21½	21½	21½	..
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	32½	32½	32½	32½
12¼	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	2800	5¼	5	5½	5½
—J—								
28½	10	..	Johns Manville	1200	13	12½	12½	12½
—K—								
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	1100	3½	3½	3½	3½
13	4½	..	Kennecott Cop	2400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
19	8⅝	1	Kresge	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½
—L—								
8½	3⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	6½	6½	6½	5¼
3	1⅝	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
18	9	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	6	6	6⅜	6½
46⅝	20½	2.40	Lehman Corp	900	34½	34¼	34½	34
6	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	4½	4½	4½	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	600	11	10¾	11	10⅝
34	13¼	4t	Loew's Inc	500	16½	15⅞	16	16
4⅜	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	100	2½	2½	2½	..
20⅝	10¼	2t	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
32⅝	7½	..	Louisville & N	500	12¾	11⅝	13¼	13
1⅝	½	..	Louisiana Oil R	700	1	⅝	1	⅝
—M—								
16½	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
42¾	28	4	McKeesport Tin	600	35	34½	34½	34⅝
1	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
13⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	400	13¼	13	13	13¼
69½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	22½	21	21	22
39¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	600	7¾	7½	7½	7½
13¾	6½	.80	Marine Mid	1100	7½	7¼	7½	7½
11½	5¾	1	Martin-Rockwell	400	6	6	6	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	500	3½	3	3	3
23¼	14	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	15½	15¼	15¼	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
21⅝	3½	..	Mo Pacific	200	3	3	3	3½
26	3½	..	Mo Pacific pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	700	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
9¾	2¼	..	Murray Body	100	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
—N—								
19¼	8	1	Nash Motors	300	10¼	10	10	10¼
46⅞	20½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1300	25⅝	25½	25¼	25⅜
130	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	116¼	116¼	116¼	..
14⅜	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
31⅜	14⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	2700	16⅞	16¼	16½	16⅜
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	200	90	89⅞	90	89½
16⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1000	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
¼	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
17⅞	4½	..	Nat Surety	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	5	5	5	5
6⅝	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
26⅜	9⅜	..	NY Central	1300	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
2	⅛	..	NY Investors	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
21⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	700	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
79¾	13	..	NY NH & H pf	300	18½	17½	18½	18¾
17⅞	10¼	.50d	Noranda M	400	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
49	13¾	10a	North Aemirace	2700	17	16¾	17	17
35⅝	15⅝	1	No Am Edison pf	100	53	53	53	..
23¼	5½	..	Northern Pacific	1000	9¾	9½	9½	9½
—O—								
8½	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	700	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	300	11	10½	10½	11
14	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	300	4	3½	3½	..
—P—								
1½	1	..	Pacific Coast	20	1½	1⅜	1½	..
37	16⅜	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	20½	20¾	20¾	20⅞
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
8¾	7⅜	1	Pan-Am Pet B	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
8	3½	..	Panhandle pf	10	5	5	5	..
11⅜	1½	..	Paramount Pub	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	700	17⅜	17	17	17½
23⅝	8½	..	Pennsylvania RR	700	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
121	39	5	Peoples GasL&C	700	49¼	47½	47½	50⅛
17¼	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	10	5	5	5	..
19	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	4½
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8½	3⅛	..	Phelps Dodge	200	5	5	5	5
5½	2	..	Phila & Reading	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
6¾	2	..	Phillips Pet	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
7¼	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
7⅛	3½	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	300	5⅛	5¼	5¼	..
9¾	5⅜	..	Prairie Pipe Line	300	7½	7½	7½	..
2⅝	⅜	..	Pressed Steel Car	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
43¾	19½	2	Procter & Gam	200	24	23⅜	23¾	23¼
104	81	5	Procter & G pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1200	33½	33	33½	32½
25	10½	3	Pullman	100	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
5¼	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	55	55	55	..
13⅜	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	400	6	6	6	5⅞
—R—								
10⅜	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	1200	4	4	4	4
18⅞	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
7	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
3⅜	1	..	Remington Rand	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
3⅜	1½	..	Reo Motors	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	200	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	..
2½	1¾	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
23	12½	.20	Royal Dutch	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
—S—								
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	400	35½	35	35	35⅛
84	60	6	Safeway S 6%	10	67⅜	67⅜	67½	67¾
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	40	76¼	76¼	76¼	76
10½	5	..	St Joseph Lead	100	5	5	5	5
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	300	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
9⅛	6¾	..	Seaboard Oil	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	1000	13¾	13	13

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Lausanne Agreement and New Entente Hold Limelight—Trade Still Lags

The news of the week has been dominated by the reverberations of the reparations agreement at Lausanne, which, of course, is a world economic factor of primary importance. The so-called gentlemen's agreement aroused considerable criticism in Congress, since it was believed that the accord was contingent upon concessions by the United States. It developed that no debt pledge was given by Washington and that European diplomats merely based their expectations on opinions voiced in speeches. Second in importance was a new entente formed by Great Britain and France in which they agreed to consult with each other on matters similar to those settled at Lausanne, and to which other European countries have been invited. It was viewed in America as a united front on the question of war debts owed the United States, though this view was denied in London and Paris.

Another important development bearing on world finance and trade was the resolution of the Bank for International Settlements calling for a return by the nations to the gold standard, saying that it is the mechanism which best meets the present serious economic situation and is "the most appropriate to assure the free movement of world commerce and international finance operations."

In the forefront also is the inability of Ireland and England to come to an agreement on tariffs, with seemingly inevitable reprisals in the making. In South America arise dissensions such as an army coup in Chile by a former President and the severance of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Uruguay.

The chief domestic happening has been the passage of the revised relief bill after the bill with the objectionable Garner provisions had been vetoed by the President. The new bill which provides $2,122,000,000 for unemployment and relief to states and institutions, after being deadlocked in conference due to disagreement over publicity for loans granted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was pushed through the House and made ready for Senate acceptance expected today. The President said he would approve the bill.

Domestic Trade Dull

The domestic situation in trade and industry has shown no marked change in the last week. Midsummer dullness prevails in the retail trade, with turnover substantially under that of a year ago. The steel industry continues at a rate near 16 per cent, somewhat above the low of last week, while stagnation virtually grips several of the biggest outlets for steel. Building is extremely dull, the railroads are buying only minimum requirements and the auto industry is slackening its pace. Building permits in 215 cities in June totaled $32,173,221, compared with $34,566,714 in May and with $98,543,442 in June, 1931, according to Bradstreet's.

The use of electricity again showed a decline, though the figures were not enlightening due to the inclusion of the hcliday. Freight loadings were also down. The cotton market is dull, the most important development recently being the recommendation that night operations of members of the Cotton-Textile Institute, representing 9,000,000 spindles, be discontinued Oct. 15 for one year. The wool market is firmer.

Shoe factories are increasing operations. There is no improvement in coal production, glass operations or in the electrical equipment industry. Hardware sales are fair. Rayon curtailment continues. Commodity prices have risen for almost four weeks and is one of the most heartening developments of the season. The financial situation is somewhat better, with stock and bond prices rising and with new bond issues larger and well taken.

Situation Abroad

Abroad the situation continues to show a continuation of the betterment in sentiment resulting from the Lausanne agreement and the successful conversion of the $7,000,000,000 British war loan to 3½ from a 5 per cent interest rate. The satisfaction over the reparations agreement was dimmed somewhat because the public recognized that it nas not the final settlement originally expected. All the security markets in England moved ahead substantially. As for the gold standard, it is not expected that any move in this direction will be made before 1933 and the parity most talked of is $3.60 for the pound.

In France business in June has been less favorable although a seasonable improvement was noted and employment increased slightly. Crop prospects are good. Tax receipts are not satisfactory. There is decreasing activity in the steel and textile industries. The commodity price trend is down. The public feels that French policy achieved a triumph at Lausanne, winning Europe to a united front on the debts question.

The decline in German industry and trade continues. The reparations agreement was largely discounted in the security markets. The country can now go ahead with definite knowledge of how much it has to pay. It is hoped that many billions of marks will come back to German banks, now that the threat of economic collapse is banished or rendered unlikely.

Trade in Czechoslovakia is still depressed, with taxes severe, imports restricted and money tight. The current budget deficit is put at 1,700,000,000 crowns. Denmark has had to pass emergency legislation for farm and unemployment relief. Farmers, fishermen, merchants in rural districts and unemployed workers have been granted a moratorium on interest and amortization payments on buildings necessary for their business for a period of two years.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

Standard Statistics Co. reports 63 unfavorable dividend changes this week compared with 80 a week ago. There were nine favorable revisions compared with seven in the previous period.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	12	11⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9⅜	7
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	5⅞	5⅛
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	81¼	81¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	68	68
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	27⅝	27
Amer I G Chem 5½s 49	67½	67½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65½	65½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86¾	86¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	98⅝	98⅝
Amer. T&T col 5s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94¼	94
Amer T&T 5s '65	94	93¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	73	73
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	87	87
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	75⅝	75⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	61¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69⅛	69
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	84
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79¾	79⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	70	69¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	73	72⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	38¼	37
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20½	19¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39	38¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	79¼	79
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	34	33⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¾	101⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	101¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	28¾	28¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	76	76
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	52	52
Bklyn Edison 5s E '52	101¼	101
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¾	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	81	80
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¼	104¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	79⅜	78⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85	84⅝
Can at Ry 5s Oct '69	85½	85
Can North deb 6½s '46	96⅝	96⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	97¼	97
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71	71
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	75	75
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	11½	11½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100	99⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70½	70
Ches Corp 5s '47	40	39¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	85	85
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	72	71½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	74	74
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	90¼	89⅜
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82½	82⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8	7½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	36½
Chicago M&StP 4½s reis E '89	39	38
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20	19¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	49	49
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10½	10
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	60	60
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	61	60
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	29¼	29¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12¼	12¼
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	16	16
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	86⅝	86⅜
Chicago, Un Sta 5s '44	92	92
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	106⅜	106¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	63	63
Chile Copper 5s '47	23½	22½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90⅜	89⅜
Cin Un T 4½s 2020	83¼	83¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	36	35¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	62	61¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	65⅝	65⅜
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	76	76
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	45	45
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	69½	69⅛
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 Apr	70	70
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86½	86½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¾	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¼	100½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	48	48
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	74⅞	74⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	75½	75½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	38⅛	38
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	10¾	10¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99	99
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	67¾	67½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	98¼	97¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s B	98⅜	98¼
East Tenn Va&Ga 5s'56	9½	89½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65	65
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	23½	22½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18½	17½
Erie RR gen lien	41	40
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18½	17½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	65	65
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100¼	100
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	13⅜	13⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	35½	35½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68⅝	68
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	66½	65⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95½	95½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96⅞	96⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	42	40⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	41⅝	40½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60	59
Havana Elec 5s '52	15½	15½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	29½	29½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	39¾	39½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Central 4s '52	39	39
Ill Central 4¾s '66	22	21⅞
Ill Central 6½s '36	45	45
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	26	26
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	66½	66⅜
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	23¼	23¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	4⅛	3⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	4⅛	4
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	44¾	43
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	44¼	43
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	23	21½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69	66
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	46	46
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18½	18½
Int Hydro Mar col 6s '41	31	31
Int Paper 5s '55	12	11⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	34¾	33
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	21	21
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	24½	24½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	27	26¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	27	26⅝
Iron City P & L 4½s '61	93¼	93¼
Kan City P & L 4½s B	91¾	91¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¼	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	79	79
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6¼
Lehigh Val 4½s	63	63
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	39	38⅞
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39¾	39½
Lehigh Val Coal 4½s '33	50	50
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '40	74½	74½
Long Island deb 5s '37	73	73
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25½	25½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	97
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33	31⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	66¾	66½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	75	74
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	82	82
Metro Water 5½s '50	60	59⅜
Mich Cen 3½s '52	71⅜	71⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78½	78
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	40½	40½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	45	45
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	45½	45½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¼	11¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	25½	25½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	25	24¼
Mo Pacific 5s D '78	24¾	24¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	25	24½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	24¾	24½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3	3
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3	3
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75⅝	75⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80½	80
Nat Steel 5s	66½	65⅞
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅞	96⅝
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	79¾	79
N O T & M 5s B '54	25	25
N O T & M 5½s '54	25½	25½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	60¾	60¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	63	63
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	36¼	36
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	39	38¼
NY CH & StL 4½s '78	16¾	16½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	21
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42⅞	40½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40	40
NY Edison 5s C '51	101¼	101
NY Edison 5s '44	103⅞	103¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110¼	110⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95	95
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104	104
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	40	40
NY NH&H 4½s '67	52¼	52
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	65	65
NY On & W gen 4s '55	36¼	36
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47	47
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	22	21½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅜	100⅜
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	98	98
Norf & W con 4s '96	86¼	86¼
Norf & W 6s '44	92	92
North Am Co 5s '61	57	57
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57⅛	57⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79¼	79¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	53	52
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	61⅝	59½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	96
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102½	102½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	71⅛	71⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	20	20
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14½	14½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16	16
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	31	31
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	65	65
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	82¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88½	88½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	46½	46
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	90½	90
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	68⅜	68
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	64½	64½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	75	75
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	88	87½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	39¾	39¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	59¾	59¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	78	78
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100	99⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	35	34½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45½	45¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	20½	20¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	61	60⅝
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	75
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	25¾	25
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¼	11⅛
St. Louis & SF 4½s '78	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12	12
St Louis SW con 4s 32	16	16
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72	71½
Shell Union 5s '47	69½	68
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69½	69½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	84¼	84¼
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	84	84
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87	86½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '43	98⅛	98⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	100¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	71½	71½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	39	38
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	65¾	65¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	34½	34½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33	33
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33½	33½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	51⅜	50¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17½	17½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	22¾	22½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	13½	13½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89¾	89½
Tenn Coal & RR 5s	95½	95½
Texas Corp 5s '44	81½	80⅝
Trenton Gas 5s	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91½	91⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78⅛	78⅛
UUS Rubber Co 5s '47	31½	31½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	67	66¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	18¼	18⅛
Vanadium 5s '41	39½	38
Virginia Ry 5s '62	79	79
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	27½	27½
Walworth 6s '45	14½	13½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	15½	15½
Warren Bros 6s '41	26½	26⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	100¼	100¼
Western Electric 5s '44	94⅝	94¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	48	47¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	56½	55½
Western Union 5s '51	47¾	47¾
Western Union 5s '60	48	47⅝
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	50	50
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	45¼	45¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	71¼	71¼
Westchester Lighting 5s	103	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55	54½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	54	54

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul16	Last Jul15
3½s '47	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.7
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.2	101.19	101.22	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	102.20	102.17	102.17	102.19
US 3s '55	94.	93.8	93.15	94.05
US 3½s '48	95.	94.6	49.16	59.4
US 3½s '43 March	99.	98.16	98.12	99.2
US 3½s '43 June	99.	98.20	98.20	99.5
US 3½s '47	98.27	98.10	98.10	98.24
US 3½s '56	100.26	100.10	100.10	100.23
US 4s '54	102.17	102.9	102.9	102.20
US 4¼s '52	105.22	105.16	105.16	105.27

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			19½	19½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			39⅛	38¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			41¾	41⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '606			42	42
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			42	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			42⅛	42⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			42⅞	41⅞
Australia 4½s '56			66	65½
Australia 5s '55			71¾	71
Australia 5s '57			71½	71
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			40½	40½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			84	84
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			90⅜	90½
Bavaria (State) 6½s'45			30¼	35⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55			92½	92½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			97½	97
Belgium (King) 7s '55			103½	102¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			102	102
Berlin (City) 6½s '50			26⅜	26½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			41¼	41
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			41¼	41¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51			29⅛	29⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55			35⅛	35⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45			13	12¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69			4	3⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58			4	4
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			5½	5½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			20½	20½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			20	20
Brisbane 6s '50			66	66
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			95	94⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			80⅜	79⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '53			94	94
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			11	10
Chile (Rep) 8s '60			7	7
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63			7½	7½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47			37⅞	37⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			31½	31½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			31½	31½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54			65½	65½
Cordova (Prov) 7s '42			27½	26½
Costa Rica (Rep 7s '51			11½	11½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			71⅞	71⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45			37¾	37⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			66	65½
Denmark (King) 6s '42			80	79¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			79¼	78¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42			38	38
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40			42	42
Duke Price Power 6s '66			71½	47½
Dutch El 6s '47			96¼	96¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62			93¾	92¾
Fiat 7s '46 war			73¾	73
Finland 5½s '58			47	47
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			47½	49¾
Frankfort 6½s '53			26⅜	26⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49			112⅝	112⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34			40½	40
German 7s '49			69½	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			42	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			41	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			40¼	40
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			49	48½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts			25	24
Germ El 7s 1950			37½	37½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48			33⅛	33⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34			103¾	103¾
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw			32⅞	32⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52			70	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '58			12	12
New South Wales 5s '58			68⅛	68
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67			68½	68½
Norway (King) 6s '44			77	76¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57			53⅞	53⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52			27¾	27¾
Ont Pub Svc 5½s '50			53½	49¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			41⅞	41½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53			92	92
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			103½	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 5s '58			103⅜	103⅜
Paris-Orleans 1½s '68			102⅜	102⅜
Peru (Gov) 6s '60			5	4⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '61			4¼	4
Peru (Gov) 7s '59			7½	7½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			46½	46½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			55	54
Prussia 6½s '51			32½	32½
Queensland 5s '42			32½	31½
Queensland (State) 6s '47			77⅛	77⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41			77	77
Rhine Main 7s '50			49⅞	49⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52			39¼	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww			39½	39½
Rhinelbe 7s '46			33½	33⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67			7	7
Rome (City) 6½s '52			73	73
Royal Dutch 4½ '45 ww			81½	81½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			58½	58
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36			26	26
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51			35½	35½
Saxon State 6½s '46			35½	35½
Saxon State 7s '45			41	41
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62			28¾	28¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			33	32½
Siemens 6½s 51			53¾	53¾
Siemens 7s '35			61⅞	61⅞
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46			27⅜	27½
Sydney 5½s '55			62	60⅜
Swiss Government 5½s '46			105	105
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71			43	43
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61			47	47
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53			38½	37½
Trondhjem 5½s '57			50¼	50¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			104⅛	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47			24¾	24⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60			26	26
Westphalia El 6s '53			22⅝	22⅝
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			46½	46

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.60b	....	....	5.68	—.09
October	5.77	5.90	5.77	5.90	+.05
December	5.92	6.04	5.92	6.02	+.03
January	5.99	6.10	5.99	6.10	+.03
March	6.13	6.26	6.13	6.26	+.05
May	6.28	6.41	6.27	6.40	+.05

Spots 5.90, up 5 points. b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.87	5.96	5.85	5.85	—.09
October	6.02	6.11	6.00	6.01	—.07
December	6.12	6.14	6.09	6.09	—.03
January	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	—.04
March	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	—.07

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.68d	....	....	5.76	+.04
October	5.76	5.86	5.76	5.84	+.02
December	5.91	6.01	5.89	5.98	+.01
January	5.99d	6.02	6.02	6.06b	+.02
March	6.14d	6.16	6.14	6.20b	+.02
May	6.35b	6.31	6.30	6.34b	+.02

d—Offered. b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.45	4.46	4.40	4.40	+.03
October	4.41	4.43	4.37	4.37	+.04
December	....	....	....	4.40	+.03
January	4.46	4.48	4.42	4.42	+.03
March	4.62	4.62	4.48	4.48	+.04
May	4.57	4.57	4.53	4.53	+.04

Spots 4.73, up 6 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	47.50b	48.50	+.50
October	48.50b	48.50	+.50
November	48.50b	48.50	+.50
December	48.70b	49.00	+.50
January	49.40b	49.50	+.50
February	49.60b	49.50	+.50
March	50.00b	49.50	+.50
April	49.70b	49.50	+.50

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Commodity Prices and Exchanges Up

A NUMBER of constructive developments poured into the day's news yesterday which gave point to the third substantial rise this week in stock prices, bringing the industrial averages up four points above those of last Saturday. The gold stocks of the country gained $16,992,200 Friday, the largest single day's addition since the gold outflow ceased early in June. At the same time dollar exchange strengthened on the world's markets, as foreign currencies showed weakness. Bonds continued their advance on the New York Stock Exchange. New financing for the week aggregated about $82,000,000, the second largest volume for any week this year.

As if to emphasize the rise yesterday in wheat, corn, oats, cotton, and hog prices, announcement came from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ended July 9 stands at 64.8, compared with 64.4 for the previous week and with 63.7 for the two previous weeks. This index number includes 784 commodities and is weighted according to the importance of each article.

MONEY CIRCULATION INCREASES IN JUNE

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Circulation of money in the United States increased $215,415,197 in June, reaching a total of $5,695,041,714.

The increase caused a rise in the per capita circulation of $1.70 to $45.55. The total money in the United States increased $26,000,000 during the month to $9,003,907,691 of which $3,918,103,777 was in gold.

RECORDS FALL AT U.S. TRYOUTS

Usual Surprises Develop as Athletes Strive for Olympic Places

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 16 (AP)—The American Olympic track and field tryouts today reached their final stage with another intersectional controversy gathering headway and the defeat if not the actual elimination of Big Ben B. Eastman in prospect. Other California favorites were on the border line.

After a record-breaking day in which virtually all of the headline performances were turned in by stars of the East and middle West, the Olympic track and field committee, under pressure, broke precedent by deciding to extend the qualifying limit in all field events from five to eight. The effect of the ruling was to put a total of 18 men back into the final competition today after they had apparently been eliminated.

The pick of Uncle Sam's track and field stars waged a terrific intersectional battle yesterday in the opening stages of the tryouts, featured by three world-record performances and at least a half-dozen major casualties among the favorites.

While two eastern stalwarts, Leo J. Sexton and John F. Anderson of the New York A. C., set the pace in the field events with record-shattering performances in the shotput and discus, respectively, T. E. Tolan Jr. contributed the outstanding flash of speed on the track by stepping his 100-meter dash trial, against a headwind, in the world-record equalling time of 10.4s. He beat Frank C. Wykoff in the 100, with the result that the Southern California boy subsequently withdrew from the 200 meters. Sexton, on his first toss of the 16-pound shot, proved his mastery over the field by attaining 52ft. 8in. Anderson, former Cornell weight man, turned in the greatest performance of his career to lead the discus qualifiers with a throw of 165.54 feet. He was aided, however, by the wind.

Besides H. M. Dyer's record-equalling sprint in the last heat of the 200-meter trials, the 110-meter high hurdles record was tied twice, first by George J. Saling of Iowa and then by Jack A. C. Keller of Ohio State, in 14.6s.

William A. Carr, the Pennsylvania express, served an additional warning to his Stanford rival, Eastman, by galloping to victory in his 400-meter trial in 47.6s., tying the Olympic record. When Carr gave a beautiful easy-striding performance, Eastman was hard pressed in the second trial to nose out James Gordon of the Los Angeles A. C. in the comparatively slow time of 48.8s.

The East was handed a trio of surprises when Lawrence E. Johnson of Boston fouled all three of his attempts in the hammer throw; E. E. Record of Harvard, intercollegiate champion, failed to qualify in either hurdle race, and Victor Burke of the New York A. C., national 440-yard hurdles champion, was eliminated in the 400-meter race over the timbers.

Outstanding among the comeback heroes was the veteran F. Morgan Taylor of the Illinois A. C., 1924 Olympic champion and world record holder in the 400-meter hurdles. Taylor landed among the four survivors in this event, by winning his first trial, as well as semifinal heat, and stood a good chance to make the Olympic team for the third straight time. The summary:

100-METER DASH (Two Heats Qualifying Three Each for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Emmet Toppino, Loyola; G. I. Simpson, unattached, Columbus, Ohio, second; Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette, third; Hudson Hellmich, Illinois, fourth; Nathaniel George, West Coast A. C., fifth; R. F. Hardy, Cornell, sixth. Time—10.8s.

Second Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., unattached; F. C. Wykoff, Southern California, second; James Johnson, Illinois State Normal, third; J. Bennett, Ohio State, fourth; Ralph Montague, Olympic Club, fifth; W. P. Carr, Millrose A. C., sixth. Time—10.4s. (Equaling world's record held by Tolan and C. W. Paddock).

200-METER DASH (Three Heats Qualifying Three Each for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette; G. I. Simpson, Columbus, Ohio, and J. J. Bennett, Ohio State, tied for second; Ashley Burch; West Coast A. C., fourth; Ben Johnson, Plymouth High School, fifth. Time—21.7s.

Second Heat—Won by R. A. Kiesel, Olympic Club; J. Johnson, Illinois State Normal, second; J. J. Waybright, U. S. Naval Academy, third; Howard Jones, New York A. C., fourth; Ralph Montague, Olympic Club, fifth. Time—21.8s.

Third Heat—Won by H. M. Dyer, Los Angeles A. C.; T. E. Tolan Jr., unattached, second; Nathaniel George, West Coast A. C., third; S. C. Willcox, Wesleyan, fourth; Hudson Hellmich, Illinois, fifth; (Frank C. Wykoff, Southern California, withdrew). Time—21.6s. (Equaling Olympic record).

400 METERS (Two Heats Qualifying Three Each and Fastest Fourth Man for Final)

First heat—won by W. A. Carr, Pennsylvania; K. D. W. Warner, Yale, second; E. A. Ablowich, Southern California, third; Ivan Fuqua, Indiana, fourth; Riley Williamson, Oklahoma Baptist, fifth; Merrill Hershey, Michigan State Normal, sixth; F. Hartley, Washington A. C., seventh; John McCarthy, Los Angeles A. C., eighth. Time—47.6s. (Equals Olympic record made by H. Liddell, Great Britain, 1924).

Second Heat—Won by B. B. Eastman, Stanford; James Gordon, Los Angeles A. C., second; A. G. Adams, Bates, third; E. F. Russell, Michigan, fourth; William Arnold, Michigan Normal, fifth; R. F. Bowen, New York A. C., sixth; A. H. Woessner, Southern California, seventh. Time—48.8s.

800-METER RUN (To Heats Qualifying Four Each for Final)

First Heat—Won by E. B. Genung, Washington State; E. T. Turner, Michigan, second; G. H. Bullwinkle, New York A. C., third; Ferris Webster, Southern California, fourth; Charles Sansone, Los Angeles A. C., fifth; Ludwig Sears, Purdue, sixth; Robert Brown, unattached, seventh. Time—1m. 53.8s.

Second Heat—Won by C. C. Hornbostel, Indiana; Otto Rosner, New York A. C., second; H. P. Dawson, Princeton, third; D. E. Letts, Illinois A. C., fourth; Elmer Gray, Abilene Christian College, fifth; A. L. Schaefer, Pennsylvania, sixth; Roy Smith, Long Branch, N. J., seventh. Time—1m. 54s.

1500-METER RUN (Two heats qualifying four each for final)

First Heat—Won by H. A. Brocksmith, Indiana; N. P. Halloweli Jr., Harvard, second; Gene Venzke, New York A. C., third; K. H. Wills, Washington State College, fourth; Robert Hunter, Multnomah Club, fifth; D. Woolsey, unattached, sixth; Frank Lydic, Los Angeles A. C., seventh. Time—3m. 57.2s.

Second Heat—Won by Glenn Cunningham, Kansas; Frank Crowley, New York A. C., second; J. R. Mangan, Cornell, third; Leo Lermond, New York A. C., Fourth; C. A. Coen, Pennsylvania, fifth; Raymond Sears, Butler, sixth; L. A. Kenney, Purdue, seventh. Time—3m. 56.3s.

Three-Mile Walk (National A. A. U. Championship)—Won by Harry Hinkle, Los Angeles; William Carlson, New York A. C. second; Frederick Free, Los Angeles A. C., third; Michael Pecora, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, fourth; Harry Carter, Olympic Club, fifth. Time—22m. 32s.

110-METER HIGH HURDLES (Three Heats Qualifying Three Each for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Johnny Morriss, Southwestern A. C.; F. M. Beard, New York A. C., second; Byron Grant, Utah, third; J. A. Payne, Southern California, fourth; E. E. Record, Harvard, and J. E. Hatfield, Illinois A. C., tied for fifth. Time—14.8s. (Equals American record made by H. Leistner, 1928.)

Second Heat—Won by G. J. Saling, Iowa; J. D. Black, Ohio State, second; C. E. Sparks, Washington State, third; Wendell Smith, Los Angeles A. C., fourth; E. A. McDonald, New York A. C., fifth. Time—14.6s. (Beats American record and ties Olympic record made by Weighiman Smith, South African, 1928.)

Third Heat—Won by J. A. C. Keller, Ohio State; L. H. Sentman, Illinois A. C., second; W. S. Stokes, Southern California, third; G. S. Lockwood Jr., Yale, and Alvin Moreau, Louisiana, tied for fourth. Time—14.7s. (Beats American record.)

Semifinal Heats (Qualifying Three Each for Finals)

First Heat—Won by John Morriss, Southwestern A. C.; G. J. Saling, Iowa, second; J. D. Black, Ohio State, third; W. S. Stokes, Southern California, fourth. Time—14.7s. (Beats American record.)

Second Heat—Won by J. A. C. Keller, Ohio State; Percy M. Beard, New York A. C., second; Byron Grant, Utah, third; Lee Zentman, Illinois A. C., fourth; C. E. Sparks, Washington State, fifth. Time—14.6s. (Beating American record and equaling Olympic record.)

400-METER HURDLES (Four Qualifying Two Each for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Clyde Blanchard, Arizona; Victor Burke, New York A. C., second; Alex Reidell, Columbia, third. Time—54.1s.

Second Heat—Won by J. F. Healey, New York A. C.; Glenn Hardin, Louisiana, second; John Lewis, Detroit, third. Time—54.2s.

Third Heat—Won by Richard Pomeroy, Los Angeles A. C.; Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal, second; Dan Bracken, Washington, third; H. M. Alcorn, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—54.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by F. M. Taylor, Illinois A. C.; Arthur Holman, San Francisco Olympic Club, second; E. E. Record, Harvard, third. Time—54.8s.

Semifinals (Qualifying Two Each for Finals)

First Heat—Won by F. Morgan Taylor, Illinois A. C.; Glen Hardin, Louisiana, second; Victor Burke, New York A. C., third; Dick Pomeroy, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—54.2s.

Second Heat—Won by J. F. Healey, New York A. C.; Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal, second; Clyde Blanchard, Arizona, third; Arthur Holman, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—54s.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers for finals)—Charles L. Redd, Bradley Tech., 25ft. 2⅛in.; John Brooks, Chicago, 24ft. 10⅝in.; Edward Gordon, Iowa, 24ft. 9in.; J. H. Johnson, Southern California, 24ft. 5⅞in.; George Martin, Olympic Club, 24ft. 5⅜in.; Maurice Walker, Los Angeles A. C., 24ft. 5⅛in.; A. Barber, Southern California, 24ft. 5⅛in.; Darrel Hamilton, Denver A. C., 24ft. 4¾in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump (Qualifiers for Finals)—Sidney Bowman, Louisiana State, 48ft. 11¼in.; Rolland Romero, Loyola, New Orleans, 48ft. 10¼in.; Albert Rogan, Boston, 48ft. 1½in.; S. H. Furth, Millrose A. C., 46ft. 11⅝in.; George Bowman, Louisiana, 46ft. 7in.; Ralph Newell, Missouri Pacific Booster Club, 46ft. 4¼in.; Levi Casey, Los Angeles A. C., 46ft. 1¼in.; Lambert Redd, Bradley Tech., 45ft. 3in.

16-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers for finals)—Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C., 52ft. 8in. (bettering world record of 52ft. 7½ in., made by Emil Hirschfeld, Germany, 1928); N. A. Gray, Olympic Club, 50ft. 11⅞in.; H. P. Rothert, Los Angeles A. C., 50ft. 4in.; John Lyman, Olympic Club, 50ft. 2¾in.; H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C., 49ft. 2in.; George Theodoratus, Olympic Club, 49ft. 1 5-8in.; C. L. Munn, 47ft. 10in.; Fred de Berry, Olympic Club, 47ft. 8in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw (Qualifiers for Finals)—Frank Conner, N.Y.A.C., 170.90ft.; Grant McDougall, Pennsylvania, 167.15ft.; Pete Zaremba, N. Y. A. C., 166.96ft.; E. F. Flanagan, Los Angeles A. C. 163.85ft.; J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 160.60ft.; G. W. Miller N. Y. A. C., 157.99ft.; Montaine Reznich, New York University, 156.60ft.; V. T. Malin, N. Y. A. C., 154.15ft. (fouled twice).

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers for Finals)—Clem Friedman, Olympic Club, 212.05ft.; R. M. Metcalf, Dartmouth, 207.71ft.; George Williams, Hampton Institute, 206.52ft.; W. T. Rinehart, Indiana, 203.65ft.; Lee Bartlett, Albion, Mich., 201.50ft.; K. M. Churchill, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 201.79ft.; J. C. Purvis, Purdue, 199ft.; James De Mers, Los Angeles A. C., 197ft.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers for Finals)—J. F. Anderson, New York A. C., 165.54ft. (beats world's record of 163ft. 8¾in. by C. W. Krenz 1929); Paul Jessup, Washington A. C., 156.37ft., second; Henri Laborde, Olympic Club, 153.65ft., third; R. H. Hall, Southern California, 152.26ft., fourth; J. P. Crowley, New York A. C., 150.79ft., fifth; R. F. Jones, Olympic Club, 150.52ft., sixth; Frank Purma, Illinois A. C., 149.26ft., seventh; Ed Moeller, Los Angeles A. C., 148.88ft., eighth.

Katherine Rawls Dethrones Diver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANTAGH, L. I., July 16—Twelve young swimmers and divers, the pick of the women natators of the United States, qualified for the Olympic team in four events, as the results of the first day of the final tryouts, held under ideal conditions on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, in Zach's Bay, at the Jones Beach State Park, yesterday. Three each qualified in the high springboard diving, and in the 200-meter breaststroke, while the first six in the finals of the 100-meter freestyle swimming race were also included, the first three for that distance, while the next three will be used on the relay race.

One record was smashed when Margaret Hoffman of Kingston, Penna., swam the 200-meter breaststroke in 3m. 12 3-5s., one whole second under the Olympic time. In this race, the present champion, Katherine Rawls of Miami Beach, Fla., was left off the list by the margin of a fifth of a second, though several of the judges placed her third.

Miss Rawls, however, was the heroine of the day, in spite of this. She qualified for the finals in two events, and coming from behind in the very last trial for the springboard diving, won that event to qualify for the team.

Helene E. Madison won as she pleased in the freestyle swim, with two other Pacific coast entrants coming second and third, and a fourth being included in the relay list.

200-Meter Breaststroke—Won by Margaret Hoffman, Kingston, Penna.; Anne Covednik, Chisholm, Minn., second; Jane Cadwell, Detroit, third; Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, fourth. Time—3m. 12 3-5s. (New record.)

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by Helene E. Madison, Seattle; Josephine McKim, Hollywood, second; Eleanor G. Saville, San Francisco, third; Helen Johns, Brookline, fourth. Time—1m. 9.2s.

High Springboard Diving—Won by Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, with 78.64; Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles, second with 77.75; Jane Fauntz, Chicago, third with 76.3.

GERMANS WIN TWO

ROME, July 16 (AP) — Daniel Prenn, ranking German tennis star, defeated George de Stefani, 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, yesterday, to sweep the opening pair of singles matches in the European zone final of the Davis Cup play and blast Italy's hopes of facing the United States for the right to enter the challenge round. Gottfried von Cramm, second ranking German, had an even easier time winning the opening singles match in straight sets from Giovanni Palmieri, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

JAPAN'S OLYMPIC TEAM ARRIVES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—The flower of Japan's athletic world arrived here yesterday aboard the liner Taiyo Maru, bound for Los Angeles in quest of honors at the Olympic Games. In the delegation were 104 of the eastern empire's best athletes, including several pretty girl swimmers and divers, bent on defeating the West at what, until recent years, has been entirely its own game. They were welcomed officially by Mayor Angelo Rossi.

THREE-I LEAGUE FAILS

DECATUR, Ill., July 16 (AP)—After operating since 1901, the Three-I League today had given up for the season. The oldest class B league in the country was forced to call it a season last night when it became known that the Quincy club could no longer compete with non-paying attendance.

New Canadian Star In Olympic Tryout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., July 16—Bert Pearson, the 18-year-old Hamilton high school boy, provided the sensation of the first day of the Canadian Olympic track and field tria's here yesterday, when he won the 100-meter final in record time. He broke the Olympic record of 10.4s. and equaled Percy Williams's as yet unofficial world's record of 10.3s. to beat two Edmonton speedsters, B Brown, a veteran, and Harold Wright, a newcomer to first rank sprinting. With Williams, the only double track winner of the 1928 Olympics, excused from competing in the Canadian trials, the showing of Pearson was of great satisfaction to the Canadian Olympic committee.

In addition two other winners Alex S. Wilson, of Montreal and Notre Dame University, and Clifford Bricker of Galt, broke the Canadian mark for the 400 and 10,000 meters, respectively. The showing of Wilson was particularly pleasing as he broke the Canadian record of 48.6s. set by James Ball of Winnipeg, second in the event at the last Olympic Games.

100-METER DASH

First Heat—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; Jack Sector, Winnipeg, second; Charles Thompson, Winnipeg, third. Time—10 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Don Rivers, London; Ralph Adams, Hamilton, second; Beverly Wade, Wolfville, N. S., third. Time—10.9s.

Third Heat—Won by Harold Wright, Edmonton; Dudley Powell, Toronto, second; E Deacon, Hamilton, third. Time—10.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by B. Brown, Edmonton; W. Middlemess, Montreal, second; Lorne Stone, Winnipeg, third. Time—10 4-5s.

First Semifinal—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; Harold Wright, Edmonton, second; Ralph Adams, Hamilton, third. Time—10.5s.

Second Semifinal—Won by B. Brown, Edmonton; Dudley Powell, Toronto, second; Don Rivers, London, third. Time—10.6s.

Final—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; B. Brown, Edmonton, second; Harold Wright, Edmonton, third. Time—10.3s.

400-METER DASH

First Heat—Won by Ray Lauzon, Windsor; Alex S. Wilson, Montreal, second; Don Ball, Winnipeg, third. Time—51 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by William Fritz, Windsor; Arthur Scott, Windsor, second; Jimmy Ball, Winnipeg, third. Time—52.3s.

Third Heat—Won by M. S. Hughes, Montreal; D. Gallaugher, Winnipeg, second; James Stewart, Hamilton, third. Time—52 2-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by H. F. Hart, Montreal; Ray Lewis, Hamilton, second; Fred Martello, Trail, B. C., third. Time—51.9s.

First Semifinal—Won by Alex S. Wilson, Montreal; H. F. Hart, Montreal, second; Ray Lewis, Hamilton, third. Time—50 3-5s.

Second Semifinal—Won by James Ball, Winnipeg; William Fritz, Windsor, second; Fred Martello, Trail, B. C., third. Time—50 2-5s.

Final—Won by Alex S. Wilson, Montreal; James Ball, Winnipeg, second; Ray Lewis, Hamilton, third. Time—48 1-5s (new Canadian record).

110-METER HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by W. R. Pierdon, Toronto; R. Cooper, Cobourg, second. Time—16.9s.

Second Heat—Won by Arthur Ravensdale, Cobourg; H. M. Baker, Montreal, second; F. G. McBrien, Toronto, third. Time—16.3s.

Final—Won by Arthur Ravensdale, Coburg; H. M. Baker, Montreal, second; R. Cooper, Coburg, third. Time—15 2-5s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Phil Edwards, McGill; Leslie Wade, Montreal, second; Eddie King, Hamilton, third. Time—4m. 2-5s.

10,000-Meter Run — Won by Clifford Bricker, Galt; R. Oliver, New Glasgow, N. S., second; William Reynolds, Galt, third. Time—31m. 42s. (New Canadian record.)

400-Meter Relay—Won by Hamilton Olympic Club (G. Knox, E. Deacon, R. Adams and B. Pearson); Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., second; Toronto West End Y. M. C. A., third. Time—43.1s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Ollie Holland, Hamilton; Len Hutton, Montreal, second; Glen, Hamilton, third. Distance—23ft. 6¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by C Herman, Glace Bay, N. S.; George Laughren, Windsor, second; Abe Zvonkin, Hamilton, third. Distance—120ft. 5½in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by E. Ryan, Truro, N. S.; Jack Sector, Winnipeg, second; Len Hutton, Montreal, third. Distance—43ft. 2¼in.

16-Pound Shotput—Charles Herman, Glace Bay, N. S.; B. Fallman, Oshawa, second; H. Wallis, Fort William, third. Distance—41ft. 11¾in.

KOZAK AND GOLDEN IN TIE

LONG BEACH, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Walter Kozak of the Engineers Club and Johnny Golden of Weeburn were tied for the lead in the metropolitan open golf championship as the field of 53 survivors prepared to play the last two rounds of the 72-hole medal play competition today. Kozak, whose first-round 70 gained him a tie for the lead at that point, added a 71 yesterday to tie Golden for the pace-setting position again at 141. Golden, who posted a 72 on Thursday, clipped four strokes off par with a brilliant 69 yesterday. Victor Ghezzi landed in third place with 143 while Wiffy Cox, Dick Metz and Joe Turnesa were a stroke behind. Bobby Cruickshank, who also carded a 69 on his second round, started the last two rounds with 145 along with Willie MacFarlane and Willie Klein. Leo Diegel had 146; MacDonald Smith, defending champion, 148; and George J. Voigt, Phil Perkins, Olin Dutra and Johnny Farrell, 149.

COGGESHALL AND LOTT TO MEET

DENVER, Colo., July 16 (AP)—Pre-tournament favorites advanced to the final round in the Colorado open tennis tournament yesterday. Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Iowa, and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago will meet for the men's singles championship. Coggeshall won over J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in an exciting four-set match, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. Lott triumphed over Leonard Patterson of Los Angeles in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5. The men's doubles offered the best play of the day, with the team of Hall and Fritz Mercur of Bethlehem, Penna., winning from Nelson McIninch of Kansas City, Mo., and Coggeshall, 5—7, 6—8, 12—10, 6—4, 6—3. Lott and W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., won the right to compete in the finals with a victory over Patterson and Jerry Phipps of Denver, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

TILDEN OFF FORM, LOSES

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—Visibly off form, Big Bill Tilden, former international tennis champion, yesterday lost two matches in exhibition games here before several hundred persons at the Skytop Club. Tilden dropped his singles match in straight sets to Hans Neusslein, professional champion of Germany, 6—3, 6—1. With Neusslein teamed with Roman Najuch, a former German net champion, Big Bill and Bruce Barnes, former amateur champion of Texas, were defeated handily, 6—3, 6—2.

AUSTRALIANS WIN AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16—The touring Australian cricket team defeated a picked team made up of West Indian cricket players in New York, yesterday, at Innisfail Park, by 54 runs with 3 wickets to spare. The Australians scored 276 runs for the loss of seven wickets, Don Bradman, their star batsman, contributing 117 of the runs. The West Indians scored 222 in the face of fine bowling by L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith who captured seven wickets for 106 runs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	27	.679
Cleveland	48	37	.565
Philadelphia	49	38	.563
Detroit	45	36	.556
Washington	47	38	.553
St. Louis	39	43	.476
Chicago	30	52	.366
Boston	19	63	.232

RESULTS JULY 15

New York 8, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 10 (11 innings).
Washington 8, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 4, Boston 2 (11 innings).

GIANTS RECALL ENGLISH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16 (AP)—The New York Giants announced yesterday that Infielder Gilbert English had been recalled from Bridgeport of the Eastern League and that Outfielder Joe Moore was being sent to Montreal to make room for the new player.

Marjorie L. Sachs Wins Semifinal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15—Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., hard-hitting Simmons College girl, caused the third upset to be recorded in as many days from her racquet when she defeated Mary Greef of Kansas City, Mo., seeded No. 1, in the semifinal round here today in the Longwood Cricket Club's invitational tennis tournament for women. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch of New York, another former Californian, to gain a final-round bracket, at 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Greef won the first set at 7—5, and held a lead of 3—0 in the second set when she apparently eased up. Miss Sachs, unseeded, captured the next five games, dropped the ninth after deuce was called once, and won the tenth for the set, 6—4. Two breaks in service were scored in the first two games of the third set, Miss Greef won the third game at love, winning two points on service aces. Miss Sachs won the fourth, sixth, eighth and ninth games on a break through service.

The tenth game went to Miss Greef at love on a break. Miss Sachs took the next at love on a service break and Miss Greef followed suit to make at 6-all. The next six games were divided, tying the score at 9-all. Miss Sachs smashed through service to take the nineteenth game after deuce had been called and then took her own service with the loss of one point for a hard-earned match. The point score:

First Set

M. L. Sachs	1	4	5	4	1	4	1	2	3	4	4	5	—38—5
Mary Greef	4	0	3	2	4	1	4	4	5	2	6	7	—42—7

Second Set

M. L. Sachs	1	1	2	4	4	¾	10	5	3	4	—38—6
Mary Greef	4	4	4	0	2	2	8	3	5	1	—33—4

Third Set

M. L. Sachs—	5	2	0	4	1	4	6	0	4	0	3	4	0	4	1	5	5	4	—57—11
Mary Greef—	3	4	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	0	4	5	1	4	1	4	3	3	1	—58—	9

The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT
SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, Mo., 5—7, 6—4, 11—9.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ary G. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Ann Page, Wayne, Penna., and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, and Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, Mo., and Carolin Babcock, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—0, 8—6.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Nine Men Qualify In Aquatic Trials

CINCINNATI, July 16 (AP) — Nine men qualified for the United States Olympic swimming team here, yesterday, but only one of them ever swam for Uncle Sam before. That is one reason why there will be no overconfidence under the Stars and Stripes in this year's Olympic tanks.

The only familiar face was that of Thomas Blankenburg of Los Angeles, a member of the Yankee Olympic outfit in 1928.

Blankenburg trailed the ex-Yale and ex-Princeton collegian, E. J. Moles Jr. of New York by an eyelash in the 200-meter breaststroke.

George Fischler of New York was clocked in 2m. 18 1-5s. in leading home the six qualifiers in the 200-meter freestyle. The summary:

200-METER FREESTYLE (Six Best Times Qualify)

First Heat—J. M. Harte, Yale, 2:28 1-5; Cyril Nelson, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, 2:29; J. M. McGuire, University of Iowa, 2:33 1-5; Herman Adlersburg, Homestead, Pa., Library Club, 2:37 1-5; Casimir Chutro, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, 2:39 1-5; R. E. Bacon, Marion, O., scratched.

Second Heat—Julian Robertson, Los Angeles Junior College, 2:24 3-5; D. R. Lindberg, Homestead, Penna., Library Club, 2:26; J. P. Strater, Toledo, Ohio, 2:31 3-5; B. L. Bryant, Columbus, Ohio, 2:31 3-5; Steven Yermak, Homestead Library Club, 2:32 3-5; August Anderson Jr., Fort Dodge, Iowa, 2:40.

Third Heat—Art Lindegren, Los Angeles A. A. Club, 2:22; Everett Flanagan, Miami Beach, Fla., 2:24 1-5; Harry Glancy, Cincinnati, 2:25 1-5; Johnny Woodd, Honolulu, 2:26; O. R. Dalrymple, University of Michigan, 2:26 3-5.

Fourth Heat—Jack Medica, Seattle, 2:20 4-5; Albert Lebeda, Homestead Library Club, 2:29; A. R. Highland, Northwestern, 2:29 3-5; Taylor Drysdale, University of Michigan, 2:30; Robert Ladd, University of Michigan, 2:33 4-5s.

Fifth Heat—George Fissler, New York A. C., 2:18 1-5; Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. A. Club, 2:18 3-5; Frnk Booth, Los Angeles A. A. Club, 2:20 2-5; Ray Ruddy, New York, 2:23 3-5; Merton Wilcox, Northwestern, 2:28 4-5; A. H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 2:36 2-5.

Sixth Heat—Ted Wiggett, Athens, Calif., A. C., 2:20 2-5; James Gilhula, Detroit A. C., 2:20 3-5; John Howland, Yale, 2:22; Herbert Barthels, Los Angeles, 2:22 2-5; J. A. Schmieler, Northwestern, 2:22 4-5; Manuella Kalili, Los Angeles A. A. Club, 2:25 3-5.

(Qualifiers—Fissler, Maiola Kalili, Wiggett, Booth, Gilhula, Medica).

200-METER BREASTSTROKE TRIALS

First Heat—John Paulsen, Los Angeles, 3:01 1-5; John A. Schmieler, University of Michigan, 3:02 4-5; Robert A. West, Princeton, 3:05 2-5; Andry Swaney, Uniontown Y. M. C. A., 3:05 2-5; James Sharp, University of Chicago, 3:24 1-5.

Second Heat—E. J. Moles Jr., New York A. C., 2m. 57 2-5s.; Walter L. Savill Jr., Yale, 2m. 58 4-5s.; Basil Francis, Boston Swimming Association, 2m. 59s.; Wilbur Andre, University of Minnesota, 3m. 4 4-5s.; D. J. Clark, Los Angeles, 3m. 12 2-5s.; Albert West, Franklin, Ohio, 3m. 15 1-5s.

Third Heat—Thomas Blankenburg, Los Angeles A. C., 2m. 58 2-5s.; Donald Horn, Northwestern, 2m. 57 2-5s.; Albert G. Gilsdorf, Ohio State University, 3m. 2 2-5s.; F. J. Calahan, Columbia University, 3m. 3s.; Max Bridenthal, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, 3m. 4 2-5s.

(Qualifiers for Semifinals—Moles, Savill, Francis, Blankenburg, Horn, Paulsen).

Final—E. J. Moles Jr., New York A. C., 2:55 2-5; Thomas Blankenberg, Los Angeles A. C., 2:55 2-5; Basil Francis, Boston S. A., 2:56 4-5; D. R. Horn, Northwestern, 2:57; W. L. Saville Jr., Yale, 3:01 3-5; John Paulsen, Los Angeles A. C., 3:03 1-5.

Moles, Blankenberg and Francis qualified for U. S. Olympic team.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	57	35	.620
Buffalo	52	39	.571
Baltimore	50	40	.565
Montreal	47	41	.534
Rochester	46	47	.495
Jersey City	43	53	.448
Reading	39	55	.415
Toronto	32	58	.356

RESULTS JULY 15

Buffalo 6, Newark 5.
Montreal 5, Jersey City 3.
Reading 8, Rochester 6 (12 innings).
Baltimore at Toronto (postponed).

JEFFERIES SUCCEEDS HOOPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16—John H. Jefferies Jr., Princeton '23, has been appointed coach of the Princeton varsity baseball team, in place of Harry B. Hooper, former Boston American League club outfield star. The new coach has been an assistant coach at Princeton during the past two years.

TIDBALL FACES JONES IN FINAL

Sixth and Seventh Seeded Players Score Upsets in Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 16—David N. Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y., Columbia University basketball star, and seeded No. 6, advanced to the final round yesterday in the fortieth tennis competition for the historic Longwood Bowl, on the Sheafe Memorial grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The other finalist, Jack P. Tidball, of the University of California at Los Angeles, is seeded No. 7.

Only one of the singles finalists, Tidball, advanced to the doubles final. He is paired with Elbert R. Lewis, fellow student at U. C. L. A. The other doubles team entering the title round is composed of R. Berkeley Bell of New York, transplanted Texan, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, Mo.

In the first semifinal-round match yesterday afternoon in singles, tall Davey Jones simply blasted Junior Coen out of the picture with his speedy service and severe stroking at 6—0, 6—4, 6—2. Coen was seeded No. 3.

The other singles match was also more or less one-sided, Tidball outstroking the tournament's second seeded player, Berkeley Bell, at 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

Even the seeding was upset in the doubles semifinals. The top-seeded combination of Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Joseph L Coughlin of Los Angeles, lost a five-set battle to Lewis and Tidball, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4. Bell and Coen were also forced to play five sets before winning from Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., and Jacob H. (Jake) Hess Jr. of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Rice Institute, 6—1, 7—5, 2—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Play was also brought down to the final in mixed doubles with Mrs. Whitfield Painter, née Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., and Junior Coen scoring a straight-set victory over Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., and the University of Texas, and Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., and Simmons College, Boston, 6—4, 6—1. Ray Palmer of New York and Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., defeated Dr. McCauliff and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., 6—2, 7—5, to enter the mixed final. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES—Semifinal Round

David N. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo., 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., and Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 8—1, 7—5, 2—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles, 6—1, 4—6, 6—

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, cor. Chestnut St.—Attractive 3-room furnished apartment to sublet, $75, electric refrigeration; exclusive neighborhood; 1 block from Public Garden. Tel. Cap. 8844.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Cool, well-furnished apartments with garage, 3 bedrooms, Frigidaire, etc., $250 and $300. OWNER, 615 North St.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE (YONKERS), N. Y., CUSTER ARMS, 671 Palmer Avenue, overlooking parkway—4-5-6 rooms, 3 baths, dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y. (CROSSWAYS APARTMENTS, 1502 Mott Avenue)—Ocean view, near beaches, stores, schools and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan; 5-story building; 5 elevators, fireplaces, electric refrigeration; 4, 5 and 6-room apartments; rentals as low as $70 per month. JOS. D MORRIS COMPANY, 2109 Mott Ave. Tel. FAr Rockaway 7-6464.

MILTON, MASS.—Beautiful corner upper apartment, hot water heat, fireplace, screened verandah, garage; convenient to everything. Mil. 2178.

PROFESSIONAL man's opportunity, 5-room heated apartment, corner, business block; all improvements. Tel. Parkway 6086, West Roxbury, Mass.

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24 HAVILAND STREET, BOSTON

One and two-room apartments with kitchen and bath at reduced rentals. Owner supervision; references.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (HALSTEAD APTS.), 250 Martine Avenue—3, 4, 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevators, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves, fireplaces. Call or telephone White Plains 4648 or Scarsdale 472.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN—Children boarded, summer, permanent; loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds. MRS. IRENE SEE IVES Upper Jay, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PARTY in North Sebago, Maine, has summer cottage to let for the rest of the season. For information write MR. A. L. BRACKETT, East Sebago, Maine.

WAKEFIELD, N. H., Pine River Pond Camps—Fully furnished, good fishing, boating, scenery, mountain rides; quiet, restful place for vacation; $2-$3 day. C. A. CURRIER, Forest Ct., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0072-W.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En 2-7133

COUNTRY BOARD

WESTPORT, CONN., HIDDEN DOOR FARM—Quiet farmhouse; cottage; high standard, reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

MASS. young lady wishes accommodations in private family for two weeks, happy, refined surroundings desirable; reasonable board; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box D-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DRESSMAKER wants outside work by day. MRS. FENRICH, 512 West 112th St., New York City. Cathedral 8-2841.

DRESSES made, latest style, $5 and $3.50
MME. THIBAULT
230 Huntington Ave., Boston Circle 4378

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION for child (9 years) for few weeks seashore; swimming required; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box A-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—A woman of kind disposition and refinement to stay in my home for 6 or 7 months as company to lady; pleasant surroundings and little work; reply giving telephone number. Box A-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THE MISSES PARKER, 42 Ashland St., Arlington Heights, Mass., home for rest and study; experienced care if needed; permanent home; $18 per week upward. Arlington 0312.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

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ATTRACTIVELY furnished practitioner's office, front of Little Bldg., whole or part time. Telephone Hancock 2239 or Capitol 8877, Boston.

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EAST VIEW—Delightfully cool and pleasant shaded home, 2½ acres of lawn, excellent home cooking, refined surroundings; 10 minutes from beach, 5 minutes from R. R. Station, Rockaway Ave. and Silver Lane, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Rockville Center 3869.

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181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051—3277

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ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., The Brandon—Furnished rooms, kitchenette; $7 per week up. MRS. A. BUCKHOFF, 65 Bay View Ave.

FARM HOUSE INN, Groton Long Point, Conn.—Strictly home cooking; safe beach for children; can accommodate 10; terms $25 per week.

MANN HILL—Large, cool house, surrounded by lawns and gardens, overlooking Massachusetts Bay; bathing, yachting, golf convenient; one hour from Boston by road or rail; modern room facilities, good home cooking. P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass. Tel. Scituate 896-M.

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BERLIN
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FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
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Saturday, July 23rd—2 o'clock Daylight Saving Time

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IN PALISADE, N. J.—Charming yellow stucco home; plot 70x166; 7 rooms, quietly and tastefully decorated; highly restricted neighborhood; 2-car garage; price $14,000. Tel. Cliffside 6-3576.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 354 Marlboro St.—Pleasant rooms in quiet home, suitable for study; permanent or transients. Tel. Comm. 9109.

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BOSTON, 14 Clearway, Suite 6—A pleasant room in quiet home, suitable for 2 business girls; transients accommodated; kitchen privilege. Comm. 6841.

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$10 TO $20 WEEKLY

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BUSINESS executive, manufacturing experience, treasurer, cost production, budget control; excellent references; nominal salary; age 39; go anywhere. Write X-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, 22 years' experience, desires position with elderly couple; will give a week's free trial. Write C. F. PACKARD, 152 Hart Street, Taunton, Mass.

CHEF, wide experience, desires position; best references. Box B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EXECUTIVE, graduate mechanical engineer, 21 years' experience, has been manager, superintendent, chief engineer, chief plant engineer, works engineer, superintendent of production, manufacturing hoisting machinery, excavating machinery, cannon, pianos, aluminum largest aluminum fabricating plant, and small parts in million lots from punch presses and automatic machinery; married, age 42, cheerful; demonstrated sales ability; a hard worker with ability to get men to do their best; will gladly give details and excellent references. Box B-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Studies your features and coloring and fashions your hat adapted to your own individuality.
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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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The Store All Women Know
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GERMANY

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ANTON PLOCEK
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Dahlmannstr. 7
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BRESLAU, TASCHENSTR. 25

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KOLONIALWAREN

GERMANY

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LEATHER GOODS

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Filialen: "Victoriahaus" Seestr. Eckhaus Ringstr. 18 Annenstr. Eckhaus Flemmingstr. 2
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Bettfedern und Daunen - Herrenartikel
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Good style. Best references.
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Telephone B 2 Uhlenhorst 3610
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HANNOVER

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EDUARD HENRION
ELEKTROMEISTER
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GERMANY

HANNOVER (Continued)

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Wiesen Strasse 64 A (Ecke Sextrostr.)
Tel. 83416

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Grupenstr. 16/17 Tel. 24437
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Peterasstr. 17
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbf.
Merseburgerstr. 75
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Seiden- u. Wollstoffe
Gardinen, Dekorationen u. s. w.
SONDER & CO.
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Silks—Woollens—Curtains

Ironmongers
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Königsplatz 2 u. 3
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ALLE GERÄTE FÜR KÜCHE UND HAUS

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Fernruf 32372 / Gegründet 1886
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Spezial-Geschäft / Eigene Maßanfertigung
Ein kleiner Laden in dem man gut bedient wird

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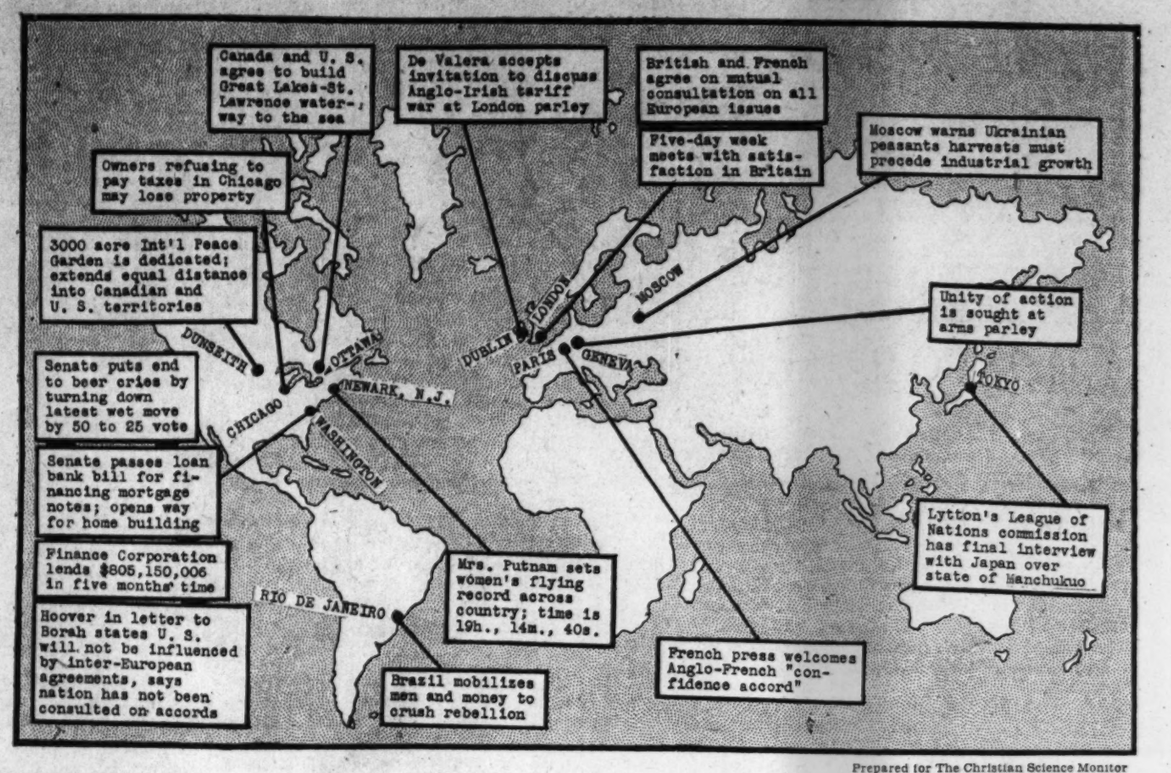

Canada and U. S. agree to build Great Lakes-St. Lawrence water-way to the sea
De Valera accepts invitation to discuss Anglo-Irish tariff war at London parley
British and French agree on mutual consultation on all European issues
Five-day week meets with satisfaction in Britain
Moscow warns Ukrainian peasants harvests must precede industrial growth
Owners refusing to pay taxes in Chicago may lose property
3000 acre Int'l Peace Garden is dedicated; extends equal distance into Canadian and U. S. territories
Unity of action is sought at arms parley
Senate puts end to beer cries by turning down latest wet move by 50 to 25 vote
Senate passes loan bank bill for financing mortgage notes; opens way for home building
Finance Corporation lends $805,150,006 in five months' time
Hoover in letter to Borah states U. S. will not be influenced by inter-European agreements, says nation has not been consulted on accords
Mrs. Putnam sets women's flying record across country; time is 19h., 14m., 40s.
Brazil mobilizes men and money to crush rebellion
French press welcomes Anglo-French "confidence accord"
Lytton's League of Nations commission has final interview with Japan over state of Manchukuo
DUNSEITH
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
NEWARK, N.J.
WASHINGTON
RIO DE JANEIRO
LONDON
DUBLIN
PARIS
GENEVA
MOSCOW
TOKYO
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

'Poison Ivy'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEREVER the march of civilization has cleared a field or reclaimed wild land, and then allowed it to take care of itself for a few years, one of nature's most active groups in restoring terrain to the wild, natural state again is the sumach family. Lining country roads, growing along the farmer's fence line, or forming clumps near city dumps, some member of this group in the form of tall bushes or small trees, such as staghorn, smooth, or dwarf sumach, may generally be found—while at the base or fringe grows "poison ivy."

This plant is perhaps the most objectionable member of the sumach group, though the dogwood growing in swamps is a contender for this doubtful honor. Dogwood is usually found in out-of-the-way places, however, while "poison ivy" is almost ubiquitous, not a plant of any particular region or soil, but growing in all sorts of land from the sandy back yards of beach resorts to vacant city lots and dumps, marching out along country roads where it turns up along with other sumachs or climbs along stone walls, up fences and barns, being especially abundant in hedgerows, thickets, and woods.

One should be able to identify this plant instantly. Many persons have often destroyed beautiful vines of the Virginia creeper, ignorantly taking them for objectionable ivy. Virginia creeper, however, has leaves usually five-divided and not shiny. In the fall it has blackish berries. "Poison ivy," on the other hand, has its leaves in threes. Each leaflet is roughly four-sided, shiny, and pointed. In dusty places the leaves are often coated so the shiny feature cannot always be distinguished.

In the fall, white fruit in the shape of tiny berries identifies it. The flowers bloom in May and are greenish or creamy white. Though not really a vine, the plant often appears as such through its habit of climbing by means of numerous small rootlets sent out from the main stem.

A Harvard student writes: "On a field trip through western Massachusetts with a college professor, one of the students picked two specimens of this plant which were in blossom, and brought them to him for identification. Though he recognized it immediately and exercised a great deal of concern, the instructor did not actually handle it himself. The next day what he feared so much became manifested, but neither the student who had picked it nor those who had handled it were affected."

It is a good rule to avoid "poison ivy" wherever possible, but not to fear it.

Brevities

Detroit News: Engineers have put together a machine which stamps out an entire automobile body in one maneuver. On the other hand, the profession never designed a rainproof picnic pie.

Humorist: "Sparrows are very industrious birds," says a naturalist. Anyone who has sown lawn-seed knows that they certainly don't let the grass grow under their feet.

Boston Herald: Many two-car families are now one-car families, observes a social surveyor. And that, of course, is merely another way of saying that more fathers are walking more.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: A great many campaign promises seem to have been nipped in the budget.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS and success in life do not depend upon our circumstances but on ourselves.
—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Deuteronomy — *Du*(not *Doo*)*-ter-on'-o-my* (*u* long as in *use*, *e* as in *maker*, first *o* as in *odd*, second as in *obey*; secondary stress on first syllable.)

Tabernacle — Give proper attention to the syllables of this word and you will have no trouble: *tab'-er-na-k'l* (first *a* as in *at*, *e* as in *maker*, second *a* as in *ask*). Note that there is no emphasis on the third syllable, but this in no way implies that it is to be slighted. Avoid *tab'-er-knock'-l*.

Correct, correction — The *o* is clipped as in *connect*, not circumflex as in *corpse*.

Exalt—*Eg-zault'* (*e* short, *au* as in *haul*). Not *eks-zault'*.

Message—*Mes'-aje* (*e* short, *a* as in *chaotic*). Avoid *meh'-sij*.

Congregation—The first *n* requires attention. It is one of those peculiar *n*'s at the end of a stressed syllable, followed immediately by the sound of *k* or hard *g*—as in "banquet," "vanquish," "conquer," etc. These *n*'s take the sound of nasalized *ng* as in *gang*.

Our word, then, is pronounced *cong-gre-gay'-shun* (secondary emphasis on first syllable; *o* as in *cod*, *e* as in *create*, *a* as in *ace*, *u* as in *circus*). The other words are sounded *bang'-kwet, vang'-kwish, cong'-ker*.

Worship—The *o* is sounded as *u* in *urn*, *wur'-ship* (short *i*). Avoid *wor'-shup*.

Two-edged — Preferably *Too'-ejd* (*oo* as in *food*, *e* as in *get*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Sacrifice—When this word is used as a verb the second *c* is preferably sounded as *z*, *sak'-rih-fize* (*a* short, first *i* short). When "sacrifice" is a noun the second *c* is preferably sounded as *s*, *sak'-rih-fise*. Avoid sounding the second syllable as *rah* or *ruh*.

Mortal, human, practical, habitual, spiritual, eternal, ritual, fatal, final, radiant—The *a* in the last syllable of these words is not sounded as short *u*. Avoid *mortul, humun, practicul, habituul, spirituul, eternul, rituul, fatul, finul, radiunt*. This *a* (italicized in Webster's and marked with the breve — upward curving line), according to paragraph 126 of "A Guide to Pronunciation" in Webster's New International Dictionary, "is more or less *obscured* in *ordinary speech*, becoming almost or quite the same as *a* in *sofa*, *idea*. It is only in *formal speaking* that the *full quality*, *a* as *in at*, *is brought out*. These words are marked with an italic short *a* to indicate the quality of *a* (*at*), with *allowable and variable obscuration in colloquial speech*."

In formal public reading, then, something of the quality of the full short *a* should be sounded: *mor'-tal, hu'-man, prak'-tih-kal, ha-bit'-u-al, spir'-it-u-al, e-ter'-nal, rit'-u-al, fay'-tal, f'-nal, ray'-dih-ant*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

New Hampshire

"New Hampshire has found prohibition the most satisfactory way of dealing with the liquor traffic."—*John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire.*

Resubmission

"There is no such thing as resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment and we cannot have any national referendum unless we want to abandon our Constitution."—*Frank E. Gannett.*

Einstein Theory

"Only a life lived for others is the life worth while."—*Albert Einstein.*

In Lighter Vein

Fixing Things

She was the kind of woman who could be relied upon to say the wrong thing wherever she was. At a recent dinner she turned to her neighbor and said, "Doctor, can you tell me who that uncouth-looking man is over there?"

"I can," replied the man. "That is my brother."

There was an awkward pause while the woman racked her thought for something to say. The doctor was enjoying her discomfiture.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she stammered, blushing. "How silly of me not to have seen the resemblance!"—*Christian Observer.*

London Opinion.

Customer: "I want some wood—not a large quantity—er—just a piece to make a bridge for my fiddle."

Education

"Have you practiced Chopin's 'Ballade in A'?"

"Yes, Mother."

"Have you translated your page of Homer?"

"Yes, Mother."

"Have you learned your five problems in Euclid?"

"Yes, Mother."

"And have you worked out the Binomial Theorem?"

"Yes, Mother."

"Then go and dust the dining room."—*Tit-Bits.*

So Goes the Song

In a kindergarten class, flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave the response that was expected of her: "This is the flag of my country."

"And what is the name of your country?" was the next question.

"'Tis of thee," was the prompt reply.—*Pullman News.*

The Warning Unheeded

"What's happened, George?" she asked her husband, who had got out of the car to investigate.

"Puncture," she said briefly.

"You ought to have been on the lookout for this," was the helpful remark. "You remember the guide warned you there was a fork in the road."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Cinch!

Pat (to tourist): "We have great athletes in Ireland."

Tourist: "Why, our champion ran 18 miles and then jumped a nine-bar gate."

Pat: "Oh, that's nothing when you think of the run he had at it."—*Boston Globe.*

Unusual

Seaside Landlady: "Going home so soon, Mrs. Svensson?"

"Yes, I can't rest any longer."

"What is the matter?"

"Whenever I write to my husband for money he sends it by return of post."—*Vart Hem.*

Welcome

"You must sometimes be unwelcome, when you go to people's houses trying to collect installments."

He: "Just the opposite. Ever so many ask me to call again."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

Sharing

(Children's Newspaper)

London

THE other night ten ragged, homeless, penniless people in southeast London were asked if they would like dinner.

Would they not! They were led to a canteen and hostel in Belvedere Road and there they sat down to a perfectly splendid meal.

The next wonderful thing about it all was that their hostess was a poor old invalid woman in a Margate almshouse.

She had read about the work of the canteen, and had been saving up for a long time till she was able to send 20 shillings to give a dinner to people worse off than herself.

We have no right to call her poor. She is very rich in loving-kindness. Mrs. Ellen Browning of Margate is 70, and has been an invalid 20 years, yet we are sure those who have the good fortune to know her see in her eyes that beauty which made someone say of a famous man that "his face was a love-letter to all mankind."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Wilmington, Delaware, is the headquarters of 20,000 corporations doing business all over the world, largely because of the low initial incorporation fees, low annual franchise taxes, and speed with which charters may be obtained?

A recent survey revealed that 98 per cent of the Protestant church expense of America comes from 21 per cent of the church membership?

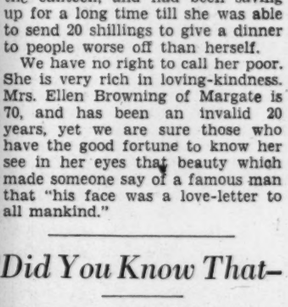
About 17,000,000 feet of telephone, telegraph and cable wire was required in the Empire State Building in New York?

The Bureau of Prohibition has but one enforcement official for each 55,000 persons in the United States?

Banff National Park in the Canadian Rockies covers 2585 square miles?

Weighing machines have been invented in Europe which announce the customer's weight orally?

Boys' Game Puzzle



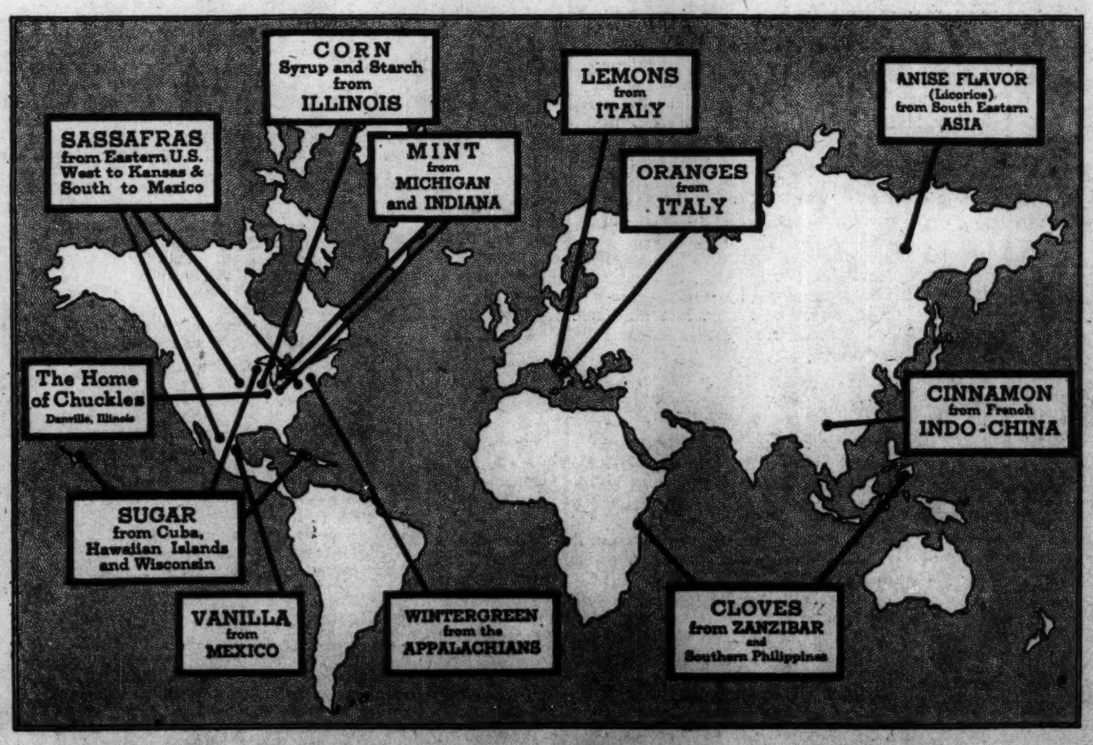
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the pictures represents the name of a boy. By placing these names in their proper order in the spaces, you will find, reading downward as indicated by the arrow, the name of a game most boys like to play.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Rope to Toll Puzzle: Rope, Role, Roll, Toll.

• THE WORLD OF Chuckles ... AT A GLANCE •


CORN
Syrup and Starch from ILLINOIS
LEMONS from ITALY
ANISE FLAVOR (Licorice) from South Eastern ASIA
SASSAFRAS from Eastern U.S. West to Kansas & South to Mexico
MINT from MICHIGAN and INDIANA
ORANGES from ITALY
The Home of Chuckles
Danville, Illinois
CINNAMON from French INDO-CHINA
SUGAR from Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Wisconsin
VANILLA from MEXICO
WINTERGREEN from the APPALACHIANS
CLOVES from ZANZIBAR and Southern Philippines

For wholesome sweetness and tempting flavor the makers of Chuckle Jellie Candies go to the ends of the earth. You have only to go to your corner store for a piece, a package, or a pound. Buy some today.

FRED W. AMEND CO. • DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... For all the Family

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Dallas, Wichita—and Lausanne

THERE is some danger that President Hoover's declaration that the United States will not be "pressed into any line of action"—presumably debt revision—by any combination of European powers will be misunderstood. It may be taken as an announcement that the United States will not consider debt revision. Mr. Hoover did not say that. And it is unlikely that Congress, which said it last December, would say it today. Nothing about debts is the same since Lausanne.

The tremendous change wrought in the world's affairs by scaling reparations payments down to one cent on the dollar has not yet been fully appreciated. Certainly not in the United States. The great to-do about the "gentlemen's agreement" is a measure of the failure to grasp the situation as it is. The actuality is that reparations are ended. "Gentlemen's agreement" or no "gentlemen's agreement" to revert to the Young plan in case the United States should fail to make a satisfactory adjustment of war debts, Germany's creditors cannot revert. They cannot resuscitate the Young plan. They cannot go back.

That means that the "gentlemen's agreement" makes no difference. The position of Germany's creditors will be the same toward Germany regardless of what action their own creditor takes. But that does not mean that Lausanne left the United States unaffected, despite Mr. Hoover's reference to "the settlement of the strictly European problem of reparations." America's concern is not with the "gentlemen's agreement," but with the virtual abolition of reparations.

Not only did that abolition greatly improve the chances for thousands of Americans to recover their private investments in Germany. Not only did it greatly enhance the prospects for economic stability and business recovery. It placed upon the United States a moral responsibility to follow up with a contribution of its own in the form of some readjustment of the debts.

Those who know the heart of America will have no doubts that this obligation to be fair will be recognized. The injustice of collecting dollars which are worth far more than those which were lent is already seen. And the awkwardness of receiving payments which can be made only in goods is partially realized. When the unwisdom of thus hampering trade until losses are sustained far in excess of the debt payments is more fully understood, the conversion of American opinion will be complete.

That understanding is spreading. And in unexpected places. The politicians have been wont to talk about the "international bankers" being the only ones who would profit by reduction of the debts. They have said that American interest in such action was confined to Wall Street. But listen to this, out of the Southwest Foreign Trade Conference, held in Dallas, Texas, some weeks ago:

> A return to prosperity waits upon a recognition first of the substantial uncollectibility of Europe's war debts to this country.

And for months, Mr. Peter Molyneaux, enlightened editor of the Texas Weekly, has been preaching in this vein:

> If Europe does not prosper Texas does not prosper. Certainly the Texas cotton farmer does not prosper unless Europe prospers, because normally Texas must sell considerably more than half of its cotton to Europe.

And he has gone on to argue that money used to buy debt receipts cannot be used to buy cotton. It is true that fourteen of the Congressmen from Texas voted even against the Hoover moratorium. But there are indications that the economic interdependence of Europe and America is becoming more widely recognized.

Out in Kansas, Mr. C. C. Isely is a candidate for the United States Senate. Here is what he says:

> Now if only reparations could be solved, Congress would not need to be asked to appropriate $100,000,000 to extend credit to Germany for the credit could be found in regular commercial channels. The wheat would move overseas in a hurry. . . . Corn would follow wheat. Pork, beef and cotton would be affected by similar factors and the farm picture would certainly look brighter.

It would not do to suppose that the hinterland of America and the farmers generally understand yet the connection between reparations and the markets for many of their products. But when Texas and Kansas begin to be reparations conscious there is hope that other sections which seem even more directly tied by trade to Europe will perceive that certain adjustments of debts would make for better trade and their own advantage. Enlightened self-interest is at work. It will not stop until America sees how close Lausanne is to Dallas and Wichita, Detroit and Seattle.

Culture at the "5-and-10"

NOW it has become possible to stock one's library shelves with the standard authors at a dime a volume. Where once the red-front shops with their bewildering variety of goods—"Nothing over ten cents"—used to concentrate on fiction that was cheap in every meaning of the word, it has been found that Bertha M. Clay has formidable rivals in Dickens, Scott and Shakespeare. A price equalization was all that was needed to discover a demand for books of cultural worth, and to supply it. Now a trip to the nearest "5-and-10" will correct anybody's lingering impression that the book offerings are uniformly cheap in any other sense than that they are inexpensive.

In addition to sets of works by well-known writers, there are now available low-priced editions of stories that have long been recommended for children. Expiration of copyright has brought into the market recently some of these juvenile stories that seem destined to entertain and instruct the young for scores of years to come. For those who seek books of verse there are collections of poems covering a wide range of authors.

These inexpensive reproductions of books that were once to be had only in costly editions have a value of their own that is scarcely comparable to the efforts to sell low-priced copies of well-known prints. Where pictures are concerned, the necessary cheapness of the framing and the crudeness of the color work usually gives the whole thing an air of the hand-me-down. But despite the unpretentious paper, printing and binding of the ten-cent classic, the contents are the same—so far as the words are concerned—as the expensive editions. Those same words have a way of transporting us in imagination away from the modesty of the means of presentation.

Thanks to the bargain price, our fancies take flight by benefit of a dime as truly as the youth in the Arabian Nights tale voyaged upon his flying carpet.

The Humor of Hamlet

IT WOULD seem pretty difficult at this time of day to discover anything new about Hamlet. Even when, a few years ago, Sir Barry Jackson made what was thought to be a bold innovation by playing "Hamlet" in modern dress, he was only reviving the common custom of Garrick's days. But Moscow has applied the touchstone of its Marxian philosophy to Shakespeare's drama with pleasingly original results.

The Russian Soviet capital has discovered something about "Hamlet" which the commentators who thought that Hamlet was mad, and the commentators who thought that Hamlet was the sanest man who ever lived, and even the commentators who thought that Hamlet was a woman, never dreamed of. In Moscow it has been found out that "Hamlet" is a comedy.

The Moscow production, arranged by the well-known composer, Dimitri Shastakovitch, is said by one critic to be "calculated to evoke repeated gusts of laughter." This unique effect is gained by the ingenious device of playing the piece in almost exactly the opposite way to which Shakespeare wrote it.

Shakespeare's Hamlet is a hesitating, doubting character, continually held back from the commission of what he conceives to be his duty by scruples of conscience and the make-up of his individuality. But this sort of character does not fit in at all with the Marxian philosophy, which regards all men as acting all the time only in accordance with their economic interests.

Any man in Hamlet's position, according to this theory, would have made a bee line for the Danish throne. And so Mr. Shastakovitch represents him, a virile, determined, active young fellow, with his eye firmly fixed on the royal revenues.

One would have expected that this reconciliation of "Hamlet" with the Marxian philosophy would have gained great honor for its producer. But alas, the way of the pioneer is hard. Instead of being congratulated on all sides, Mr. Shastakovitch has met with keen criticism because his production has not revealed the conflict between feudalism and capitalism which Moscow finds to be the dominating note of the Shakespearean drama.

Advertising—Everybody's Business

IT STILL pays to advertise. The fact is obvious from the amount of space in publications and time "on the air" allotted to discourse on the indispensability of certain products. It pays to advertise, despite the expensive and offensive methods pursued by an all-too-large group of business concerns. It pays to advertise because as long as the public buys advertised products the public pays for the advertising.

So, when one goes straight to the public with a plea for improved methods in this field, he addresses an audience interested not only because it has been so often bored, offended and insulted by printed salesmanship but because it is aware of a certain financial side of the matter which is also its business. Moreover, the public is not unappreciative of the services which honest advertising has rendered, and is increasingly interested in preserving the ability of advertising to benefit its readers.

One voice crying rather effectively in the wilderness of vulgar and untruthful advertising is that of Mr. H. A. Batten, an advertising specialist who contributes to this month's issue of the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Batten feels keenly the need of a change in both the advertiser's and the reader's attitude. The presence of unwholesome trends in his business, says Mr. Batten, can mean to the advertising man only that "the great power with which he is concerned—the power of the printed page—must slowly but surely become discredited." As an indication that this is no mere theory, the writer cites the existence of an organization which investigates and reports on the value and utility of products and is able to sell this information to consumers who are no longer willing to trust the claims of unscrupulous advertisers.

To improve conditions in his field and to preserve to the public the needed service of sound advertising, Mr. Batten proposes:

> Let every person who feels himself concerned in this matter make a resolve not to buy any more goods which are advertised in an unseemly or unethical way. No matter how good the product, or how long you have used it, let it remain on your black list until such time as the advertiser sees fit to reform. Go to the shopkeeper and tell him what you intend to do.

No doubt falsification and other offensive features of advertising have cost manufacturers and selling agencies much in the way of public good will. Many readers who have been affronted by inspired testimonials, or by appeals to vanity or fear, probably have followed Mr. Batten's suggestion part way. Perhaps not so many, however, have warned merchants that the seeds of rebellion already have taken root among their customers.

That the need for better advertising is becoming widely recognized is evident from a two-page collaboration by thirty-nine newspapers in a recent issue of the Editor and Publisher. Here it was pointed out that the consumer is beginning to feel "most unfriendly toward those who high-hat me, shout and preach at me; who insult my intelligence; prey upon fear, ignorance, or distress; attack by inference; are long-winded, tiresome, smart, flippant, ridiculous." The unvarnished truth, presented with an attitude of deference, is what these papers feel must supersede present abuses.

The advertiser aims to sell his product. When he finds that questionable methods are missing the mark, he no doubt will align himself with those in the advertising profession who would take as their target not the gullibility but the common sense and good taste of their readers.

Action vs. Argument for India?

DECISIONS instead of debates is the keynote of the British Government's latest proposals for India's future. In a recent statement in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, made it clear that the National Government wants to settle the Indian question expeditiously and in harmony with the proposals for an All-India Federation outlined at successive Round Table Conferences in London.

In recent months the Indian issue has been simplifying itself. The complexities of the problem are not entirely eliminated, as appears in the disaffection of moderate opinion in India at the British refusal to call a third round table conference; but orderly debate has sufficiently unraveled difficulties to make the major policy of federation a practicable scheme. The time was bound to arrive when unwieldy conferences would have to give way to select committees—to put finishing touches to the scheme which the conferences have broadly outlined.

It is now clear that India is to have a federation between British India and the Indian native states. It is true that the bases of federation for the states have not been completely determined, but representative princes are now settling that question in conjunction with the British Government. It is also true that federation—for that matter self-government of any kind in India—is contingent on the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem controversy, which has cast a dark shadow over Indian history for generations. The British Government has decided to give a ruling on this issue also. This being so, the chief difficulties underlying the development of the federation scheme are in a fair way of being removed, and the entire question looms as a project whose inauguration cannot long be delayed.

The demands for decisions relating to India have been as insistent in India as they have been in Great Britain. Delegates who attended the London conferences were emphatic in their pleas for placing federation on the statute book at Westminster, and now that this is about to be done, it is surprising that Indians are urging a return to conferences.

Under the Government's proposals, as soon as a communal settlement is announced by the Prime Minister the Consultative Committee will reconvene in India. This committee, composed of Indians and headed by the Viceroy, is charged with tying in the loose threads of the federation proposals. When it has finished its work the Government will appoint a select joint committee of both houses of Parliament to prepare the bill that will give India its political emancipation.

Even at this stage Indian coöperation will be sought. The presence of Indians at the final "bill drafting" will be an effective feature of the scheme. It is the purpose of the Government to empower the select committee with rights to confer with representative Indians "in what is probably the most important stage in the shaping of constitutional reform and at a time before irrevocable decisions have been reached by Parliament."

Experienced students of Indian affairs see no reason why this program should not be successfully carried out. If Indians give full coöperation, their political grievances will quickly be removed, since the scheme envisaged by Sir Samuel Hoare implies a speeding up in reaching a settlement of this question which has harassed international politics for upward of two decades.

Editorial Notes

Development, after seven years of experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, of a new variety of pop corn that pops to twenty-six times its original size would seem to indicate that we are well on the way toward the one-piece pop corn ball.

Now that it has been learned that Grecian women used face powder four centuries before the Christian era, perhaps archæologists will tell us if in those days when Greek met Greek the salutation was, "Is my nose shiny?"

Another "fighting-fire-with-fire" method may be observed in a new German automobile tire which has small stones inserted in the tread to make it wear longer.

Standardized residences, purchasable room by room, would be novel, but the average home owner recalls buying in much smaller units, month by month.

A traveling cannery will aid the rural housewives of Josephine County, Oregon, in preserving their garden produce—and their equanimity.

New Zealand has moved to ban magazines with gangster stories, thus taking a step toward banning the gangsters themselves.

The labor-saving device most needed now is one to prevent workers from losing time in hunting jobs.

No doubt the fashion designer who decreed pancake hats for women is looking for a large turnover.

The Imperial Conference—Its Origin and Aims

By LLOYD ROBERTS

WHEN delegates from all parts of the British Empire forgather in Ottawa on July 21, history will be repeating itself. In 1894, the capital of Canada was the scene of the first meeting outside of London of the representatives of the "colonies" for the purpose of discussing questions of common interest to them all. And then, as now, in the words of Sir Hyde Villiers of South Africa, "the question is the comparatively humble one of the commercial interests of the different portions of the Empire."

That conference also was called by a Conservative government (under Sir John Thompson), with the hope that "by a judicious adjustment of tariffs" a large portion of trade with foreign countries "might be diverted into British channels." Canada proposed a confederation in which each part, while retaining its autonomy regarding tariff rates, should charge uniform preferential rates on direct importations from all other parts of the confederation.

The Fielding-Laurier venture of British preference two years later was the direct outcome of the Ottawa conference. They proposed "a comparison of tariffs with a view to balancing of preferential favors," and although Great Britain's free trade policy prevented reciprocal action the Mother Country was to receive the same favors.

In 1897 Canada took the first step toward imperial preference by according preference to products from Great Britain. The effect was beyond expectations. Exports to Canada, which had previously been dwindling, rose from £5,172,000 in that year to £23,795,000 in 1913. Other Dominions followed suit with similiar results. In the meantime two other "colonial conferences" were called, in 1902 and 1907, in London, and the advantages of preferential trading to the Empire at large and to its component parts were unanimously recognized.

While the "ideal policy" of empire free trade was discussed at both conferences, it was dismissed as unpractical to countries dependent largely upon customs duties for the raising of revenues.

Imperial conferences had now become a regular institution. Another was held in 1911, two during the war and four since. As a result of these conferences the self-governing Dominions were officially recognized as being "independent" in every sense of the word, while still acknowledging fealty to a common king and an empire-wide kinship; preferential rates were increased in diversity and in proportion to general tariffs, and many independent trade agreements were negotiated as between two or more parts of the Empire.

But the most momentous incident from the angle of trade occurred at the last conference, 1930, when the representatives of all the Dominions urged upon Great Britain the desirability of abandoning its traditional policy of free trade so as to be in a position to grant preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies. Although the Imperial Government would not agree to this, it was willing to pursue the matter further the following year in Ottawa. On account of elections in New Zealand and Australia the conference was postponed until this summer, and in the meantime a National Government came into power in Great Britain committed to a policy of protection.

The treaty decks cleared for action, a falling trade barometer throughout the world intensifying the competition for new markets, both politicians and businss men recognizing the potential and actual advantages of closer economic unity and demanding practical results, there would appear to be no plausible reason, despite family jealousies and outside opposition, why the most ambitious dreams of Empire trade builders, from Sir Wilfred Laurier down to Mr. R. B. Bennett, should not now be realized.

The significance of a closely unified Empire is realized when one reviews its physical scope. In area it covers 13,909,782 square miles, or about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe; its population is over 450,000,000, or about the same as that of Europe, 60,000,000 of which are white. Just short of half of the export trade of the overseas countries is among themselves and with Great Britain, while slightly over half of that import trade is British. In 1928, Great Britain was importing 30.4 per cent of its total imports from British countries and sending them 41.95 per cent of its total exports.

There is still plenty of room for trade expansion within the Empire—more absorption of raw and agricultural products by Great Britain, and of manufactured products by the Dominions; though it is recognized that the marketing in foreign countries of imperial surpluses, either of primary products or of manufactures, is quite as important as is the matter of increasing output where there are obvious deficiencies, and that a self-contained Empire would be as impracticable as it would be selfish.

Notes From German Cities

'Hot Air' In Post Offices

ICE-COOLED air and wireless waves are used to speed up Berlin's pneumatic "post." The mail is now rushed from the post office to the airport by a pipe line with such speed that ordinary air would soon become "red hot." Therefore, the air is carefully cooled by refrigeration. Moreover, the icy air prevents the pipes from becoming lined with ice in the winter. Hot air contains water and that water would freeze in winter. Therefore the Berlin post office avoids filling its pipe lines with "a lot of hot air." Only one little cylinder shoots through the line to the airport at a time. But on other tubes about the city the little speeding cylinders "call out" which way they want to go as they approach junction points. For all junctions have little circuits not unlike those found in wireless sets. These answer to the wavelength sent out by the mail-carrying cylinder, so that the cylinders are automatically switched into their proper channels. While Berlin is going about its business, these little cylinders scuttle day and night in all directions under its feet, carrying urgent mail between eighty-nine pneumatic post statons. The pipe lines they hurry through measure 160 miles in length.

New Alibi For The Motorist

Paris is the home of the standard meter—a platinum rod of exactly 1000 millimeters. Berlin will soon house a new standard kilometer—a rod consisting of an alloy of iron and nickel of exactly 1,000,000 millimeters' length. It will be laid down in an old military shooting range in the Ravensberg hills near Potsdam. This "kilometer" will serve as the standard for all of Prussia. Natural scientists may go there and ascertain whether their tape measures are 100 per cent correct and automobilists reprimanded for speeding may ask the traffic policeman whether he based his judgment on the Potsdam kilometer.

Maps Yield To Efficiency

German motorists soon expect to join with American and French automobile drivers in viewing map reading as a relic of the horse-and-buggy age. The historic instructions: "Turn left at the next green barn painted red," will be as useless in the hands of the German humorist as upon the Lincoln Highway. Numbers will mark the 138 chief motor roads in Germany—numbers leading through villages, woods, and valleys, and across hills and winding streams. The numbered routes will lead around centers of traffic, even making a semicircle to keep out of the maze of Berlin's midtown traffic. But, strangely, not all motorists are in favor of this new bit of efficiency. It makes travel surer, but some of the romance will be gone. No more will there be the adventure of finding one's way, like an explorer, with the aid of a map that carries every detail but the one seemingly required at the moment.

Cuisine For Week-Enders

Week-end meals are a "substantial" part of week-end joys and need as much consideration as the planning of the trip itself, the Society of Berlin Housewives holds. Therefore it arranged for free cooking lessons at the exhibition "Sun, Air and Home for All," in Berlin, devoted to the propagating of the week-end idea. Skilled housewives showed unskilled housewives, and even less skilled husbands and bachelors, how to prepare delicacies from practically nothing but sun and air, and a few other ingredients thrown in. They learned how to cook on primitive stoves. Whoever wishes may lend a hand. One day was reserved for the youngsters. Berlin forests henceforth expect to be filled with delicious odors, as hiking, canoeing and motoring parties put into practice what they have learned.

Radio Goes Feminist

Soft sopranos and crooning contraltos delivering dulcet dissertations are something new for Berlin radio. Women announcers have long participated in programs in other parts of Germany. As in America and Italy, the broadcasting stations of Hamburg and Frankfurt have had women announcers on the air. But until the advent of Gertrud von Eyseren, only masculine monologues issued from loudspeakers in tune with Berlin broadcasters. Berlin's new announcer hitherto has specialized in programs for the youth and in courses in the romance languages.

Populations Of Cities

Stuttgart appears to be one of the few cities in Germany which last year experienced a sizable increase in population, showing a gain of eighty-eight persons for each 10,000 of its population of approximately 400,000. Statisticians regard it as significant that the majority of this increase was due to movement from the country to the city—especially in view of the fact that current conditions have eliminated the glamour of the larger centers which formerly drew residents from the country. The city of Bremen was second in 1931, with an increase of fifty-eight for each 10,000 inhabitants. In Berlin, 272,000 persons moved away during the year, while only 239,000 new residents took up their abode in the German capital.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Verses on Grass

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of May 27 was an editorial headed "Grass," in which the following paragraph appeared: "Daffodils and primroses have long furnished themes for the poet's lay. In flowing meter and lilting rhyme, Alfred Noyes has sung 'Come down to Kew in lilac time,' but the world awaits the bard who shall raise his voice in poetic panegyric of grass."

Turning to the "Rose Garden," written by Saadi, of Shiraz, the Persian poet, who, next to Hafiz, enjoys the greatest reputation, we find in the prose translation by James Ross, the following gem:

"I noticed some nosegays of fresh blown roses tied on a dome with fastenings of grass. I said: What bewitched such a weed as grass, that it, too, should sit on a level with the rose? The grass wept, and exclaimed: Silence! the generous forget not an old associate. Though I have no claim to its loveliness, bloom, and fragrance, after all, am I not grass from its garden? I am the servant of a munificent master—the fostered offspring of his ancient goodness. Whether I am precious, or whether I am worthless, I trust, nevertheless, to the mercy of God. . . ."

The same portion of the "Rose Garden" was translated into verse by James Freeman Clarke, D. D., and set to music by J. C. Bartlett in a song entitled "Grass and Roses":

> I looked where the roses were blooming,
> They stood among grasses and weeds:
> I said, "Where such beauties are growing,
> Why suffer these paltry weeds?"
> Weeping, the poor things faltered,
> "We have neither beauty nor bloom;
> We are grass in the roses garden,
> But the Master gives us room."
>
> "Slaves of a generous master,
> Born from the world above;
> We came to this place in His wisdom,
> We stay to this hour in His love.
> We have fed His humblest creatures,
> We have served Him truly and long;
> He gave no grace to our features,
> We have neither color nor song.
> Yet He who has made the flowers
> Placed us on the self-same sod;
> He knows our reason for being,
> We are grass in the garden of God."

Who wouldn't love grass after such a panegyric?

Kalamazoo, Mich. LOUIS S. KNORR.

For Budget Stamps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Could not the Government print stamps to be sold at the post office for 5 cents, to be placed on at least one letter a day by all who can afford that sum, and have it known as the "Good-Will Stamp" or the "Budget Stamp," or some other title to be decided by you indicating that it is not just the law but love of our country which places it there?

Each post office or each town might ask the assistance of those clubs and societies which are always so willing to help the charitable organizations, and, if properly handled, might keep the Government salaries from the threatened reduction, which, I feel sure, every loyal American would like to prevent.

La Jolla, Calif. (MISS) ELEANOR HENDERSON.